Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. VII. NO. 60 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamers	Tons.	
1919			
8th March	Devanha	8092	
15th "	Tanfield†	4538	
22nd "	Cuma†	6152	
29th "	Malta	6084	
5th April	Somali	6712	
5th "	Tskada	6949	Extra
12th "	Karmala	8983	
19th "	Nagoya	6854	
26th "	Delta	8089	
3rd May	Nankin	6853	

†Does not carry passengers.

Accommodation as far as is available by the "Takada" and Karmala" sailing on the 5th and 12th April will be allotted on the 15th of March. It will only be possible to book passages by these steamers for a limited number of A1 priority certificate holders, who should forward their priority certificates to Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company, Bombay, either direct or through their Agents, before the 15th March, together with a certified copy of the medical certificate against which the A1 priority certificate was issued. The certified copy of the medical certificate should be obtained from the Secretary of the Provincial Passage Committee, who holds the original. It is absolutely essential for the copy of the medical certificate to accompany the priority certificate.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

On account of the very limited passenger accommodation available, there is no possibility of providing passages for "B" grade priority certificate holders before May, or "C" grade before June. Holders of *all grades* of "A" certificates wishing to travel during March and April should, however, inform the undersigned either direct or through their Agents the approximate date when they wish to proceed, as in addition to the Mail steamers there is a likelihood of a limited number of passages being available during these months by steamers from Australia calling at Bombay.

RETURN TICKETS available for twenty-four months are issued to Europe at a single fare and a half.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
1919		
14th March	Dunera	5414

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamers	
1919		
7th March	Chasa	Karachi direct.
10th "	Linga	Karachi and Kathiawar ports
13th "	A Steamer	Karachi & Persian Gulf.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival	Date of departure.
Toyo Maru No. 2	O. Hayakawa	3018	27th Feb.	10th Mar
Hiyah Wu	G. Sige	4240	14th Mar.	24th Mar.
Shinshiu Maru	K. Ikuno	3045	22nd Mar.	1st April
Tosoku Maru	W. Nagahiro	3187	30th Mar.	9th April
Yuberi Maru	T. Ota.	2957	3rd April	13th April

For Freight apply to:—
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels Gross Tonnage 462,000

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.
(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

Steamers	Commander.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
[illegible]	S. Miyaji	24th Feb.	14th March	Italy
[illegible]	K. Nishikawa..	28th Feb	13th "	Japan
[illegible]	M. Kansko	4th Mar.	20th "	"
[illegible]	N. Yanagi ..	8th Mar.	19th "	"
[illegible]	K. Uchigoye ..	10th Mar.	19th March	Italy
[illegible]	S. Imai	28th Mar	7th April	"
[illegible]	K. Wakitake..	8th April	20th April	Japan

[illegible] apply to:—
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager,
[illegible]ilding, Ballard Road.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branches—Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).
LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.
NEW YORK AGENTS, THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.

Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 12,00,00,000
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,00,70,550
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 69,93,990

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 32,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 24,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock, Batavia.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1.00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... $1,500,000 at 2/ } $15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND..... $21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE—9, Gracechurch Street. E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE—40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
[illegible]ager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.
Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31 December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,70,09,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment.

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO,, LTD.

19, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Opp. Bank of Bombay.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	.. ..	Rs, 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds	..	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds		Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	28,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid exceed	22,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
31½ Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF CHINESE AND JAPANESE WORKS OF ARTS AND CURIOS AND DECORATIVE ARTICLES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of March, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Sales Room the following:—

On account of the Shippers choice collection of Japanese translucent enamelled vases and bowls worked in artistic colours and designs, bowls and flower holders of Chinese Pakin Cloisonne designs carved ivory figures representing various characters, porcelain vases bowls and ornaments of old Chinese patterns.

A collection of Japanese netsukes, Chinese jade bowls, jade carved plaques fitted in frames, crystal and porcelain painted snuff bottles a set of Amber pen holders, old Chinese porcelain [illegible] pieces of brass and [illegible] colour [illegible] and white designs.

Articles are on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th March, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their sale room the following:—

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors, Messrs. Haridas Jivraj and Co., Proprietors of the Royal Stationery Depot" of Parsee Bazaar Street:—

Ex. S. S. Taian Maru.

H T C, C M, B C. No. 8.—1 case 50 gross pencils "Patriot" and 40 gross pencils No. 108.
No. 15.—1 case 50 gross pencils "Patriot" No. 102.
No. 20.—1 case 130 lbs. erasers and 50 dozen erasers "Ink and Pencil."

On account of the concerned:—
1 case 40 dozen electric lamp sheds.
1 case 30 gross black horn combs.

By order of Mahomed Roshan Abdul Bari and others the Executors of the estate of the late Syed Mahomad Moswood deceased:—
Gold bangles, ear and nose rings, ring, etc.., and a lot of silk embroidered clothing.

The Band of the 1/13 G. I. P. Railway Battalion (I. D. F.), will play this evening at 6-15 p.m.

Miscellaneous: 1 Japanese rolled top writing table, 1 round glass show case, 1 Pasteur Malle filter, Typewriter, Framed pictures, etc.

SALE OF ABOUT 1,200 BALES COTTON DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJI and Co., will by order of the Insurance Co., concerned, sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of March 1919, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at the Arthur Bunder, Colaba, where the bales are removed.

About 1,200 bales Cotton dameged by fire and water comprising Compta, Broach, Mohva, Kalajin, Ankleshwar, Vardha, Nagpur, and other qualities.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyers.

Further conditions may be obtained of the auctioneers and will also be declared at the time of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th March, 1919.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household handsome Teakwood and cane furniture, Sweet-toned flute, Kodak's pocket camera, etc., of Noel Wilkinson, Esq., B.A., Secretary, Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited.

On SUNDAY, the 16th day of March, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), sharp, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Pali Hill, Bandra, valuable handsome household furniture consisting of dining table, dining chairs, meatsafe, dinner waggon, Chesterfield easy chairs, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, sideboard, mirror door almyrahs, dressing, writing and wash-hand tables, sweet-toned flute, Kodak's pocket camera, clothes and gown presses, artistic cabinets, chairs, plain and tile topped teapoys, revolving book case, cane furniture, bent wood chairs, iron beds, baba charry, baby's cot, door and window curtains, clothes baskets, bath tub, towel horses, crockeryware, cooking pots, garden pots, and implements, etc.

The property of Noel Wilkinson, Esq., B.A., Secretary, Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited.

Catalogues will be printed and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th March, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 28 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 11th instant at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraigully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Seth Hiralal Dayal.

6 bales each 50 pcs. Japanese Shirtings No. 5151.

AUCTION SALE OF 12 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 11th instant at 2-45 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraigully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. A. K. Premchand and Co., and on account and at the risk of Seth Gordhandas Karamchand of Mangaldas Market 3rd Lane.

12 bales each 50 pcs. Japanese Shirtings No. 3600.

AUCTION SALE OF 12 PACKAGES DHOTEES.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 11th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraigully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Seth Govindas Tulsidas.

2 packages dhotees quality of 6A, 7 to 12 yards

On account and at the risk of Seth Lalchand Junannal.

10 packages dhotees quality of 1648 8 to 10 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES JAPANESE SHEETINGS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 11th instant at 3-15 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraigully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Vijbhukhandas Gulabdas and Co. and on account and at the risk of Seth Jagmohan Hansraj.

25 bales Japanese sheetings No. Nine Dragoon.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 11th instant at 3-45 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraigully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties:—

On account and at the risk of Seth Kurban Hussen Abdul Hussen.—
10 bales Japanese Shirtings No. 7200.

On account and at the risk of Seth Jivanji Noorbhoy.
10 bales Japanese Shirtings No. 7200.

AUCTION SALE OF 45 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 11th instant at 4 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraigully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned defaulting parties.

On account and at the risk of Seth Ramdas Govindji.
25 bales each 50 pcs. Japanese Shirtings No. 4488 (M. O.)

On account and at the risk of Messrs. P. N. Mehta.
15 bales each 50 pcs. Japanese Shirtings No. 2121.

On account and at the risk of Seth Narandas Raghunath.
5 bales each 50 pcs. Japanese Shirtings No. 2121.

AUCTION SALE OF 693 BALES COTTON.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Thackersidas Shivsyamal at their Room at Cotton Green, Colaba, and on account and at the risk of Seth Shivrudrana Murgapa Chigate:—
100 bales cotton Raikot.
64 bales cotton Amreli.
23 bales cotton Shahpur.
121 bales cotton Sajin.
50 bales cotton Bijapur.
36 bales cotton Davangiri.
3 bales cotton Bhagalkot.
100 bales cotton Viramgam.
150 bales cotton Red Coconads.
39 bales cotton Cawnpur.
4 bales cotton Gajkundvada.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th March, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
MEDOW STREET, FORT.
OPPOSITE NEW SHARE BAZAAR.

SALE OF 125 BALES YARN NO. 20s.

Messrs. MODY and Co. will THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 11th day of March, 1919, at 1-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Tambakanta by order of Mr. Chaturbhoy Bhawanidas and on account and at the risk of Messrs. C. M. Lenkata Challapathy and Sons.

125 bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 20s China and Moon Mills.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 8 days.

MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th March 1919.

"ESAALI" LEADS SILK TRADE IN BOMBAY.

GOLD,
GOLD AND SILVER,
SILK,
EMBROIDERY

"RANIS" AND "MAHARANIS" WEAR OUR "EMBROIDERED SAREES."

Our Prices are the "Cheapest."

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

Quality Jewellery AT ZAVERI BECHARDASS JHAVERCHAND & CO.

QUALITY JEWELLERS
Zaveri Bazar, BOMBAY No. 2.

Our choicest designs and highest finish in ready-made articles of jewellery are an EMBLEM OF QUALITY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit, according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rate of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

INK TABLETS.

EASILY soluble, very brilliant non-corrosive, one tablet sufficient for one ink pot. Price paragon blue-black Re. 1-2 per gross. Brilliant blue-black As. 12 per gross. Red Re. 1-6 per gross. Green Re. 1-4 per gross. Ample discount on big orders.

BENGAL INK FACTORY,
24, Tarak Chatterji Lane, Calcutta.

COAL! COAL!!

LARGE stock of all sorts of 1st and 2nd class COAL, available at cheap rate for ready and forward delivery. For quotation and other particulars, write to Post Box 523, CALCUTTA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.
PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.
The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.
BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.
Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for by the advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.
Names and Addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.
Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

BUILDINGS—Land and buildings FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTORS AND ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone 707. Telegram "Autoford."

PETROL ECONOMISER (Automatic action). Guaranteed to save 10% to 40% petrol consumption. Easily fitted and lasts a lifetime. Proves itself in first 10 miles and pays for itself in a few weeks. Agents required throughout India, Burma and Ceylon on liberal terms. Full particulars on application to THE NEW MOTOR SPECIALITY CO., LTD., Post Box 671, 70, Apollo Street, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—A few more STUDENTS for L.C.C. examination, new Batch starts from 16th March, 1919. Fees moderate. Apply sharp THE PRINCIPAL, New Coronation Commercial College, 7, Mohun Buildings, Girgaon, Bombay No. 4. 1233

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An English-speaking AYAH for a child of 3 years to be personally responsible of the child. Local Ayahs kept. Salary from Rs. 50 per mensem or according to qualifications. Apply to Post Box No, 351, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1324

WANTED—A MANAGING CLERK, who has acquired practical experience in a Solicitor's Firm. Apply to Box No. 334, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1271

WANTED—A SCIENCE GRADUATE to teach the Matric Class of a local High School for four turns a week. Apply sharp with testimonials to Box No. 371, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1405

WANTED—REVENUE OFFICER. Salary Rs. 200 rising to 250. Long previous experience essential. Apply with testimonials (which will not be returned), to DEWAN, Panna State. 1415

WANTED—TEMPORARY CLERKS on Rs. 40 per mensem. Security Rs. 500 in cash or Government Promissory Notes required Apply to the ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL-IN-CHARGE, Paper Currency Office, Bombay. 1414

WANTED—A TYPIST knowing accounts and general work, only experienced man need apply, active young man will have good prospects. Apply Box No. 369 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1395

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for Punjab, one ICE ENGINEER for small plant; one OPERATOR for Cinema; one MANAGER influential (Eurasian); one ELECTRICIAN. Apply to Messrs. N. R. KHANNA & Sons, 71/73, Abdul Rehman Street in person with testimonials. 1394

WANTED—Two experienced COMPOUNDERS for a chemist firm of long standing. Handsome salaries offered. Apply with testimonials, stating salary required and experience, to Box No. 367, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1390

WANTED—A competent heavy MOTOR LORRY DRIVER, who can run it safely on rails with wagons attached. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with full particulars to GENERAL MANAGER, Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 1409

WANTED—For the Office of the Superintendent Telegraph Engineering, Bombay Division, a qualified TYPIST on Rs. 50 per month. Applicants should interview the undersigned with an application in their own handwriting and copies of testimonials, if any —G. A. HOPKINS, Superintendent, Telegraph Engineering, Bombay Division. 1398

WANTED.

WANTED—One SPARE WHEEL for a Swift 2-seater car, 700 by 85. Apply J. K. IRANI, 4, Club Road, Byculla. 1313

WANTED—One STEAM LAUNCH carrying 200 tons. Apply with particulars to Box No. 368, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1393

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—PREMISES for a big Office in Fort, having good light and air. Apply Box No. 360 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1346

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—One STEAM SHIP to carry a cargo of 500 tons. Write at once, giving photograph and details to The C& I Engineering Co., Post Box No. 52, Karachi. 1325

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Brand new circular Saws, "Eagle Brand" sizes—12in., 18in., 24in., 30in., 36in., 42in., 48in. Apply to MOTILAL KALIANDAS and Co., 288, Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3. 1356

INSURANCE OFFICES, AUCTIONEERS, BROKERS, etc. using the Rotary Cyclostyle should get their supplies of Stencil papers from THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. FRESH STOCKS RECEIVED BY EVERY MAIL. C. B.—B4.

FOR SALE—D. GESTETNER'S ROTARY CYCLOSTYLE—The acme of perfection in duplicating machines. Papers automatically fed in, printed and counted and delivered. Simpler and faster than any other make. "THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART," Victoria Buildings, Fort Bombay. C. B.—A4

TO BE LET.

TO LET—One LARGE ROOM (furnished or unfurnished), with Bath Room and Kitchen. Electric light and fan, opposite Taj Mahal Hotel. Apply to Box No. 376, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1402

TO BE LET—GODOWN and STABLE, at No. 91, Batool Palace, Chinchpokli Parel Apply AHMEDALI ABEDIN MADRASWALLA, Star Mansion, Fazul Road Colaba. 1378

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.,

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

UNDER the kind instructions received from the Officer-in-charge, Divisional Clothing Depot, Poona, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE, Government Auctioneer will hold a Public Auction at No. 2 Depot, S. & T. Corps, near Government Bakery, on FRIDAY, 14th March, 1919, at 2 p.m., of the following stores:
A large quantity of woollen and cotton army clothing, Blankets, Jerseys, Great coats, Boots, Braces, Shirts, Towels, Hats, Trousers, Coats, Pyjamas, etc.
Conditions of sale:—Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and the lots will have to be removed within three days. Some of the lots will be sold conditionally.
MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE
1400 Government Auctioneer.

THE CHANDRAPUR TEA CO., LTD.

Head Office:—Comilla, Bengal.

2,000 SHARES more are available for sale Nursery for plantation of about 300 acres in course of preparation. Prospectus may be supplied to intending purchasers of shares, free of cost, on application. 1288

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 220 kit boxes of the description which can be had on application to the Inspector General of Police, Poona.
J. A. GUIDER,
Ag. Inspector General of Police.
Poona, 6th March, 1919. 1350

BANK OF BOMBAY.

A BRANCH of the Bank has this day been OPENED at Quetta, under the charge of Major G. A. Phillips.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 11th March, 1919. 1410

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 17th instant that day being a Public Holiday (Holi) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 8th March, 1919. 1396

NOTIFICATION.

WANTED—A LADY DOCTOR for J. A. Hospital Lashkar. Free moderately furnished quarters provided. Private pratice allowed outside the hospital hours.
An INDIAN LADY GRADUATE, having good experience of surgical and gynecological work will be preferred.
Applications stating terms and qualifications be addressed to
W. G. NADKARNI, Major,
Chief Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner,
1329 Gwalior State.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

WANTED.

APPLICATIONS are invited and will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to the 31st March, 1919, for the post of Assessor and Collector, Municipal Taxes. The pay of the post is Rs. 800 per mensem rising to Rs. 1,200 by an annual increment of Rs. 50. A conveyance allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem is attached to the post. The person appointed will be entitled, if under 35, and may be permitted, if over 35, to contribute to the Municipal Pension Fund. Applicants should state their age and nationality and give full information regarding their educational qualifications and experience and should submit copies of testimonials.
P. W. MONIE,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 3rd March, 1919. 1340

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY,,

APPOINTMENT OF EXECUTIVE HEALTH OFFICER.

THE Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay are prepared to receive applications for the appointment of EXECUTIVE HEALTH OFFICER for the Municipality under Section 74 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act.

2. The Municipal Act provides that the Executive Health Officer shall devote his whole time and attention to the duties of his office, but that he may accept for such period as may be sanctioned by the Corporation any appointment, whether honorary or otherwise, which has for its object the promotion of public health whether by means of education or otherwise, and which in the opinion of the Corporation would not interfere with his duties as Executive Health Officer.

3. The appointment which is subject to confirmation by the Local Government will be for a renewable term of five years. The incumbent in liable to removal during the term of office for misconduct or for neglect of, or incapacity for, his duties on the votes of not less than two-thirds of the members present at a meeting of the Corporation.

4. Candidates must have a legal qualification in Medicine, Surgery and Public Health. Preference will be given to those who have had control of the sanitary administration of a large City, County or combined district, and who possess a knowledge of Bacteriology.

5. The minimum monthly salary of the appointment is Rs. 1,500 and the maximum Rs. 2,000. It has, however, been provided in the Municipal Act that with the previous sanction of the Governor in Council the Corporation may grant to the Executive Health Officer a personal allowance not exceeding rupees two hundred and fifty per mensem in addition to the maximum monthly salary. The Health Officer is provided with a motor car at Municipal expense. The service is pensionable under the Pension Rules of the Bombay Municipality, information regarding which and regarding leave rules can be obtained on a reference to the undersigned in Bombay or to W. D. Sheppard, Esq., C.I.E., Member of the Council of India, London.

6. Applicants should state the minimum initial salary (in rupees) within the limits above mentioned which they are willing to accept.

7. Applications which should be accompanied by *copies only* of testimonials and certificates of age and physical fitness should be addressed to the undersigned and forwarded as follows:—

(a) By applicants in Europe: to the care of W. D. Sheppard, Esq., C.I.E., Member of the Council of India, London, so as to reach him not later than the 30th April, 1919.

(b) By other applicants to the Municipal Office in Bombay, so as to reach the undersigned not later than the 30th April, 1919.

A. A. MOULVI,
Ag. Municipal Secretary.
Bombay, 6th March, 1919. 1391

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the Supply of Road Metal in (1) A Ward; (2) B Ward; (3) C Ward; (4) E Ward; (5) F Ward; and (6) G Ward; and Sand in (1) A, B, C, and D Wards and (2) E, F and G Wards and Labour Carts and Bullock Pairs in (1) A Ward; (2) B and C Wards; (3) D and E Wards; (4) F and (5) G Ward and at Bandra for the year 1919-1920 will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on TUESDAY, the 18th March, 1919.
Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.
Forms of Contract, &c., will be issued free of charge to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.
JAMES W. MACKISON, B. Sc., M.I.C.E.
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Office,
Bombay, 8th March, 1919. 1397

UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE.

Notification No. 7544, dated 7th March, 1919.

DIRECTORS OF PHYSICAL CULTURE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for two posts of DIRECTOR OF PHYSICAL CULTURE in the University.
2. The appointments, which are wholetime, are permanent; but the selected candidates will be on probation for one year. The salary will vary up to Rs. 200 per mensem according to qualifications. The posts carry with them the benefits of the Mysore Service Regulations in respect of leave and travelling allowance, and the persons appointed will be subject in all respects to the rules of service contained therein. The persons appointed will be required to supervise the health of the students of the hostels attached to the Colleges, to undertake the medical inspection of College students when required, and to supervise the gymnasium, athletics, &c. They will be required to enter upon their duties from 1st July, 1919, or earlier as may be intimated to them in due course.
3. Applicants should be graduates in medicine of either the University of Madras or Bombay. Applications should contain the following particulars:—
Name, age, nationality, &c., University qualifications with dates of passing examinations. Present position and emoluments and previous service, if any, and if applicants have held more than one appointment, the reasons for termination in each case.
4. The candidates selected will probably be required to undergo a course of Physical Training during the period of probation.
5. Applications should be addressed to the REGISTRAR, MYSORE UNIVERSITY, MYSORE, and should reach him on or before the 1st May, 1919.
REGISTRAR.
Office of the Mysore University,
Mysore, 5th March, 1919. 1408

WANTED.

WANTED—A qualified and experienced SUB-ASSISTANT-SURGEON for the Pandharpur Dispensary. Pay according to the qualifications from Rs. 50 to 75. Applications will be received upto 31st March, 1919. Applicants should apply with their testimonials and should mention in their applications their age and the places where they served before.
(Sd.) V. S. TAMBE,
Chief Officer.
Municipal Office,
Pandharpur, 8th March, 1919. 1413

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr SYED NASIR bin SYED YUSUF has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons therefore having or claiming any right, title, or interest in, or to, the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, bequest, sale, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and all such claims will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All those two pieces or parcels of Government land or ground (now formed into one) together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house, situate, lying and being on the Western side of Khetwadi 4th Lane, outside the Fort, in the New Town in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 196 (one hundred and ninety-six) square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1985 and 1985, New Nos. 9113 and 9114, Old Survey No. 720 and 720 and New Survey No. 5424 and assessed in the books of the Municipal Assessment under Street No. 20, Ward D No. 1924 and bounded on the East by the aforesaid 4th Khetwadi Lane, on the West by the sweepers passage, on the North by the sweepers passage and beyond that by the property of Shivji Ebji and on the South by the property of Aderji Kawasji Daruwalla.

Dated this 10th day of March 1919.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
1399 Purchasers' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of DATTARAM KASHINATH MALANKAR, late of Bombay, Daivadnya Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business in the name and style of "The Bombay Art Printing Works" and "D. Kashinath and Co." at 20-24, Customs House Road, Fort, Bombay ..... Deceased.

Bai SITABAI, widow of the deceased abovenamed of Bombay, Daivadnya Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Gamdevi, outside the Fort of Bombay, on behalf and for the use and benefit of Gopal Dattaram Malankar, a minor, under the age of 18 years, the son of the deceased abovenamed and limited to the period of his minority. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-fifth day of February in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Ag. Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 25th day of February, 1919.
Messrs. DIKSHIT MANEKLAL and KAIKHOSRO,
1411 Petitioner's Attorneys.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

99, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3400.

AUCTION SALE OF 182 BALES JAPANESE YARN.

On THURSDAY, the 13th day of March, 1919, at 1 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction, by order of Sakalchand Maganlal, Esq., at the shop of Mr. Gordhandas Nathalal, at Tambakanta, Pydhonie, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. N. M. Rayaloo Iyer Nagasamy Iyer and Co.
182 bales each 400 lbs. Japanese yarn 20, single.
Terms: Deposit of 25 per cent. delivery within 8 days.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO EXPORTERS AND DRY GINGER MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 900 TONS DRY GINGER.

By order of the Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport (Embarkation), Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of March, 1919, at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.), in the morning, sell by Public Auction at "F" Shed, Grain Depot, Mazagon:—
About 900 tons Dry Ginger in lots of 50 tons.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 15 days from the date of sale.

VERY RARE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS AND FANCY GOODS MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE of the Business and Goodwill, with Stock-in-Trade of the Well-known Well-established and Well-patronized Indo-Foreign Agency of 355, Hornby Road, Fort.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 14th day of March 1919, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at 355, Hornby Road, Fort, by order of the owner (owner retiring owing to old age), the Business and Goodwill with stock-in-trade of the well-known, well-established and well-patronized, Indo-Foreign Agency of 355, Hornby Road, Fort, who have been supplying the wants at reasonable prices of the local and up-country public in respect of reliable goods of household and decoration articles, machinery of domestic economy, etc., etc.
For further particulars please apply to the undersigned.
Private offers will be received by the Undersigned before th date of sale.
The property is on view.
J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior THEATRE

The Event of the Year!

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES
SIR GEORGE AND THE HON. LADY LLOYD

THE BOMBAY PLAYERS

45 PERFORMERS 45
45 PERFORMERS 45
45 PERFORMERS 45

present the Charming Comic Opera by LEO FALL

"THE GIRL IN THE TRAIN"

Produced and staged by Mr. JAMES McGRATH.
Full Orchestra under the direction of Mr. EDWARD BEER.

CHARMING COSTUMES
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.

FULL CAST and CHORUS of POPULAR FAVOURITES

In aid of Local and Theatrical Charities.
Prices Rs. 5 to Re. 1, Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price to Rs. 3, 2 & 1 seats.
BOOK NOW at ROSE & Co. from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at Theatre
Business Manager—MR D. B. BINNING.

The Gorgeous East

where Woman is a Marketable Commodity! How would you like to have a Stall into the luxurious Zenana of an Oriental Sultan.
The Superb Film running this Week its Second and Last Instalment at the

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

is no ordinary patch-work of a Cinematographer's absurd fancy. It is a Film drama from Life at a staggering expense.

"A Daughter Of The Gods!"

leads you from *terra-firma* into absolute Paradise.
The Programme includes the GAUMONT GAZETTE and a COMIC Film.
Four Shows Daily 5-30; 7, 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

IMPERIAL

Premier Picture Palace of BOMBAY.
To-night and every night; 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.
Every Saturday and Sunday, Matinee at 5 p.m. Extra Show every Sunday at 3-30 p.m.

KACHA-DEW AYANI

THE GREAT LOVE-STORY FROM THE MAHABHARATA (in 6 reels).

Lord Indra's Durbar—Kacha's pilgrimage to learn the "Sanjivani Vidya"—Love at first sight in the heart of the lovely damsel Dewayani—The demons' plot to kill Kacha—The brutal murder of Kacha at the hands of the demons—Restoration to life of Kacha by Shukracharya by the aid of the Sanjivani Vidya—Kacha's refusal to marry Dewayani—Mutual curses—And the parting of the ways.

GORGEOUS SCENIC EFFECTS.

A great love story of absorbing interest which will grip the attention of the audience from start to finish.

PATHE GAZETTE

giving the world's notable current news.

The Indian film will be shown for one week only and from next week the Imperial will resume showing their great standard productions.

POPULAR PRICES.

Saturday Next: "SAMSON"—A great Itala production.

Bombay's Beautiful Picture Palace

THE MAJESTIC

Tram Terminus, Girgaum.
To-day and during the week
5th Instalment of the
Universal Whirlwind Serial
"THE BULL'S EYE"
featuring
The Hercules of the Screen
EDDIE POLO.
Also
SOME MORE
Authentic War Pictures and a Comic
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Booking Office Central Theatre
RENDEZVOUS OF THE CROWDS
To-day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
BRILLIANT NEW PICTURE BILL
Commencing with the latest local Topical
"H. E. THE GOVERNOR & LADY LLOYD'S VISIT TO KARACHI"
A splendid topical showing His Excellency Sir George Ambrose Lloyd addressing the released Kut-prisoners and performing the ceremony at the Jehangir Kothari's Park at the New Clifton which will commemorate the distinguished visit.
Mr. E. A. DuCASSE
The well-known Showman of Calcutta
Again on the Stage of
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
Connaisseurs of Pictures will be delighted with the news.
A presentation of a 5400 feet picture of British Production
Acted by British Actors and Actresses of Fame:
"MEG O' THE WOODS"
With Queenie Thomas in the Title Role.
A three generation story on the lines of Milestones, describing love with its delights in the first stage, troubles and sufferings in the second, and when reconciliation comes in, true happiness finally reigns supreme.
Prices:—Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4
(Seats in side boxes Rs. 2 each)
Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.
To-night
THE FIFTH INSTALMENT
THE BULL'S EYE
Episode 9th—DYNAMITE
Episode 10th—COYOTES OF THE DESERT
Together with a roaring
L-KO COMEDY
in two parts, and the Pictorial No.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

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The Finest Pastime

RIDE A

B.S.A BICYCLE

Owing to extreme accuracy in manufacture, every part of a B.S.A. Bicycle is guaranteed interchangeable. For over half a century the B.S.A. name has been associated with highest quality. The "Three Guns" trade mark, shown above, appears on all genuine B.S.A. Bicycles.

B.S.A. Lists free from

The Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Bombay.

Common sense Reasoning

WHY YOU should ADVERTISE, in the

CHRONICLE

is because it is the PEOPLE'S JOURNAL, well read through out the length and breadth of India.

We will give you expert advice as to the placing, drafting and designing of your advertisements in the Chronicle—FREE OF CHARGE.

Apply:

CARTER BROTHERS

BUSINESS EXPERTS,

News Advert. Dept.

Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

C B. 658.

Wagner Electric Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, U.S.A.

The Greatest Producer of Single phase Motors in the World.

For A. C. Motors, Rectifiers, Electric Testing Instruments.

ROTH BROS. & Co.
Chicago, U. S. A.
For D. C. Motors, Dynamos &c.

THE EMERSION ELECTRIC MFG. Co.
St. Louis, Mo.
For Fans of every description

RIDER ERICSSION ENGINE Co.
New York, U.S.A.
For Hot Air Pumping Engines for Household and Irrigation purposes.

Sole Agent for whole of India:

BABAN GOKHALAY,
ATMARAM MANSION, BOMBAY No. 4.

Liberal Terms to Trade

A Large Stock in Bombay Depot.

Beware of Secondhand or Rebuilt Motors with which the Market is flooded.

A FAIR OPPORTUNITY

TO ALL CONCERNED IN SECOND HAND MACHINERY.

We have Engines, Boilers, Gas Plants, Lathes, Drills, Pumps, Gins, etc., etc., in our stock for ready disposal.

Send for the complete list NOW.

ENGINEER & CO

BOMBAY No. 3.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

Prof. JAMES'

Electro-Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL COMPANY
Market, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, Mar. 8th.

Futures at New York May			22.75
" " July			21.80

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 8th March, 1919.

LIABILITIES:

		Rs.
Capital		1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund		1,05,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	2,71,50,063	
" Deposits at Branches	69,86,340	
		3,41,36,403
Other Deposits		14,71,75,783
Post Bills		4,831
Sundries		13,98,165
Rs.		20,32,15,152

ASSETS:

	Rs.
Government Securities	2,11,40,415
Other authorised Securities	18,71,940
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	3,01,22,449
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	6,68,46,536
Bills Discounted and Purchased	2,20 44,462
Dead Stock	13,38 152
Stamps	13,749
Bullion	—
Balances with other Banks	2,86,982
Sundries	4,19,755
Cash	5,01,30,712
Rs.	20,32,15,152

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

March 10.

The New York market was closed for holidays on Tuesday and Wednesday last, and cables received up to the close on Saturday report an advance of 145 points. The Marwadi bazaar, yesterday (Sunday) touched Rs. 435 for Fully Good Broach, April-May, and closed at Rs. 449. To-day the bazaar opened at Rs. 453 and quickly advanced to Rs. 460, then declined to Rs. 455 and improved to Rs. 458. Later on the price dropped to Rs. 452 on speculators' selling, and again advanced to Rs. 458. A further improvement followed and the rate advanced to Rs. 464 on the bazaar buying, but 4 p.m., the price was Rs. 459 and the bazaar closed at this rate. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 458½, and after further fluctuations closed as under.

There has been a moderate demand for ready cotton. Prices are irregular.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully Good M. G. Broach	April-May	467
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	March	393
Fine M. G. Oomras	"	430

COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

SETTLEMENT RATES 10TH MARCH 1919.

		Rs.
Fully Good M. G. Broach	April-May	454
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	March	348
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	May	358
Fine M. G. Oomras	March	414
Fine M. G. Oomras	May	425
Fully Good M. G. Oomras	March	384
Fully Good M. G. Oomras	May	395
Good M. G. Southerns	May-June	454

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 8th Mar. 1919.

Cotton	12,592	bales.
Wheat	1,034	Owts
Linseed	925	"
Rape, etc.	324	"
Gingelly seed	609	"
Poppyseed	Nil	
Groundnuts	642	"
Castorseed	Nil	
Rice	134,782	"
Myrabollams	1,257	"
Cottonseed	5,284	"
Mowrasseed	Nil	
Gram	19,664	"
Jowar	3,785	"
Maize	Nil	
Barley	299	"

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, Mar. 10th—5-30 p.m.

Ready:	Bazaar Terms: Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery: Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-35	76 0 0	11 0 0
" " Cawnpore 70-30	74 0 0	10 12 0
" Karachi Bangla	74 0 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 0 0	11 8 0
" " Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 8 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	12 0 0	12 8 0
Linseed Brown Bold	11 10 0	12 2 0
" Thin	11 4 0	11 12 0
Teaseed White 85-15	105 0 0	....
" Gajar 75-25	95 0 0	....
" Black	90 0 0	....
" Gajar 50-50	85 0 0	....
Popyseed, White	15 0 0	15 8 0
Groundnuts	88 0 0	....
Barley	0 0 0	....
Mowrasseed	55 0 0	0 0 0
Castorseed	70 0 0	14 0 0
Forward.	Rs. as. p.	
Wheat April-May	0 3 3	
Linseed May	12 10 0	

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 10th:

Rate per lb:

	Rs. as. p.
Davids No. 10	0 15 0
Shapurji No. 10	0 14 4
Simplex No. 10	0 15 0
Currimbhai No. 12½	0 13 12
Light Houses No. 6½	0 12 4

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 10th.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15½
Bank Demand	1 6 0
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s.	1 6 5½
Fres. Demand	193½
American Dollars	259
Hongkong "	207½
Shanghai	303½
Japan	143
Singapore	156½

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 10.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 31-3-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/32.
Credit 3Msd/a Fr. 201.8.
D. D. on France Fr. 194.
Chedit 3Msd/a Fr. 201-8.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 143-8.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 141-4.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 211.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 318/8.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 157.
D. D. on New York Rs. 280.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-1947 92.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 99-8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent. Paper 75.
4½ per cent. Port Trust Long dated 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated 84.
4 per cent. Municipal Long dated 83.
4 per cent. Municipal Short dated 92.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long dated 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The Market was open for one hour in the morning and continued steady to firm.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,070, Swan 482½, Simplex 605, Shahpurji 113½, Pearls 535 Madhowji 2,025, Luxmi Cotton 1,750, Kohinoor 1,110 Currimbhoy 338½, Kastoorchand 1,020, Finlay 402½, Fazulbhoy 700, David 572½, Crescent 215, Colaba 1,465, Century 422½, By. Cotton 580, By. Dyeing 1,415, Bundi 32, Katni Ord. 265, Katni Defd. 1,355, Tata New Dedf.. 430, p. Tata Old Defd. 1,100, Tata O. 237½, Shivrajpur 35½, Alcocks 875, By. Burma 885, x.d., By. Tramway 510, By. Steam 335, Tata Hydro: 1,230.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,080, Swan 485, Simplex 605, Shahpurji 113½, Pearls 532½, Madhoji 2,020, Luxmi Cotton 1,750, Kohinoor 1,100, Currimbhoy 340, Kastoorchand 1,040, Finlay 407½, Fazulbhoy 692½, David 570, Crescent 215, Colaba 1,440, Century 420, By. Cotton 580, By. Dyeing 1,405, Bundi 32½, Katni Ord. 265, Katni Defd. 1,360. Tata New Defd. 435, Tata Old Defd. 1,095, Tata Ord. 237½, Shivrajpur 37, Alcocks 875, By. Burma 885, By. Tramway 515, By. Steam. 335, Tata Hydro: 1,225.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Mar. 10th

		Total up-to-date.	
War Bonds	Rs. ..	Rs. ..	
Cash Certificates	" 170-8	" 8,68,817-0	
Total ..	170-8	8,68,817-0	

REWARD OF PATRIOTISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It would appear there is such a thing as being *too* patriotic—if my own case is at all typical of the attitude of employers to their employes who have been "doing their bit" these last four years.

I joined up shortly after the commencement of hostilities, with the (verbal) promise that my position would be open for me on my return. After the signing of the armistice, I wrote to my employers, and in reply have received a very courteous answer, in the first paragraph of which they say "We are sorry we are unable under existing circumstances to offer you re-appointment." Scarcely, Sir, a suitable "reward" for one who has given four years and more in the country's cause! Patriotism and business evidently don't go hand in hand; but I hope for the sake of the reputation of employers, that if mine is not an isolated case, it is but one of few. When men are being victimised for their patriotism, it is about time Government had something to say. At least, that is the opinion of.

1914 "WALLAH."

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Telegram: "CHEMICOLOR" Bombay.

RECRUITING IN THE PRESIDENCY.

AWARDS OF WASTE LANDS.

The following Press Note is issued:—

It was announced in Press Note dated 4th January 1919 that, with the object of stimulating recruiting for the Army in this Presidency, Government had authorized the Commissioners to reward good recruiting work or instances of notable enlistment in individual villages by means of concessions in the form of the remission of land revenue. With the same object in view the Collectors were instructed to give out waste lands on favourable terms to—

(a) soldiers who had especially distinguished themselves;

(b) wounded and disabled soldiers, such disablement having been incurred during the war and the men having been discharged with good characters; and

(c) military pensioners who had done good work in assisting recruiting.

In accordance with these instructions twenty-six grants of land have been made up to the present. Of these ten fall under head (a), nine under head (b), six under head (c), and one comes under both (a) and (b). Further grants of this nature are in contemplation.

RICE CONTROL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You will do a great service to the public by allowing some space for the following in your valuable paper:—

It is wellknown that the Government has kept a control over rice; the scheme is good and beneficial to the public if it is carried out properly and systematically by the authorities.

The authorities grant monthly or two-monthly shipment licenses to import rice from Burma to the Bombay firms. Some of them are English firms, most of which are working as agents of Burma European rice millers and some are Indian merchants.

The English firms secure almost the biggest share of licenses and Indian merchants mostly secure such licenses through the Mandvi office, those who are nearly connected with this office being fortunate enough to gain better facilities.

The big firms chiefly sell their rice at C. I. F. delivery to the Bombay merchants, keeping 25 per cent. reserved for upcountry orders. Also these Bombay merchants secure licenses to import rice from Rangoon and further they purchase some portion from the 25 per cent. reserve kept for upcountry traders. Thus these merchants enjoy facilities to procure rice by these ways, and take hold of rice stocks in their own hands and then endeavour to charge higher rates, passing receipt at controlling rate and receiving difference in cash. This naturally has prejudicially affected the poor and has caused great hardship to the upcountry trade's and retail merchants. I therefore venture to bring my humble suggestion for the consideration of the authorities concerned. Rice is imported here only from Burma for which the Burma rice millers are principal sellers and the intermediate merchants who are granted licenses have to buy from these millers and must make profit. Therefore, arrangements should be made with the rice millers either through their Bombay agents or directly through the Burma Government. Licenses may granted to them according to their capacity with the condition that they should sell at the controlling price Bombay, C. I. F. delivery, and sell only to the merchants who hold pass is by the Controller.

These merchants, about 8 or 10, must be selected by the Controller according to the capability of godown, etc. They must be supplied equal production from the millers. They have to take delivery and store the stock in their godowns. And these 8 or 10 pass-holder merchants must sell at controller's town delivery rate to the upcountry merchants and retail traders as per Controller's pass. This I think may stop the present hardships and give some redress to the public grievances."—Yours, etc.

VAKIL.

Bombay, March 10.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Now a days it is a general rumour that rice merchants ask higher price than the controlled and in some cases they have taken the same privately, that is they make the bill according to the controller's price and the balance they take without bill or signature.

The other difficulty in keeping the prices steady is that millers and merchants are allowed to sell and purchase as c.i.f." which encourages speculation, because these buyers are not retail sellers and consumers but are speculators and holders. Such transactions must therefore be entirely stopped and such contracts whether signed in Burma or Bombay must be cancelled without delay.

Besides it is necessary to fix a penalty of imprisonment and fine for those who may be found guilty of breaking the rules.—Yours, etc.,

"RICE."

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The following is the 7th list of contributions to the Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund:—

Subscriptions previously acknowledged, Rs. 4,93,369-9-5; Chairman, Bombay Shipchandlers', Pipe-fitting, Mill, Gin-Stores Merchants' Association, Rs. 501; A Parsee Sympathiser, Rs. 500; Mrs. Abdinbhoy Peerbhoy, Rs. 165; Messrs. Mehta, Dalpatram and Laljee, Rs. 150; "In memory of my beloved mother Kamlagouri," Rs. 100; Subscriptions under Rs 100, Rs. 165-8-0; Total Rs. 4,95,102-1-5.

LIST OF SECOND DONATIONS.

Mr. Jamshedji Ardeshir H. Chinoy, Rs. 500; Mr. J. K. Tarachand, Rs. 300; Subscriptions under Rs. 100, Rs. 47-8-0; Previously acknowledged, Rs. 60,000; Total Rs. 30,847-8-0

Principal Vaswani has resigned his post as Principal, Mohindra College, Patiala.

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CALCUTTA.

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BOMBAY.

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PATTOO (Check and Plain)

Detailed Catalogue sent Free.

Amir Chand & Son,

General Shawl Merchants,

LAHORE.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 9.

S. S. Martimque, Peterson, Bangkok, Feb. 16.
Mar. 10.

S. S. Dwarka, McArthur, Busreh, Mar. 2.
Mar. 10.

DEPARTURES.

S. S. Fenchurch, Johnson, Australia.
S. S. Toyo Maru, Hazakawa, Kobe, etc.
S. S. Alatriam, Starting, Java.
S. S. Linga, Cutbush, Karachi, etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Martinique for Bangkok etc.
Steamer Cheing Shang for China.
Steamer Dwarka for Persian Gulf.

S. S. Martinique:—The B. Arbuthnot Company's steamer Martinique 283 tons, Captain J. Peterson arrived in harbour on Sunday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber, which port she had left on 16th ultimo.

S. S. Dwarka:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain F. McArthur, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh with a general cargo, 15 cabin and 93 deck passengers, which port she had left on 2nd instant.

S. S. Fenchurch:—The W. & A. Graham Company's steamer Fenchurch, 2,724 tons, Captain J. Johnson, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Australia, with ballast.

S. S. Toyo Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Toyo Maru, 1,829 tons, Captain O. Hayakawa, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Kobe via Singapore, with a general cargo.

S. S. Alatriam:—The W. & A. Graham Company's steamer Alatriam, 2,837 tons, Captain J. Starting, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Java, with ballast.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 958 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Monday, 10th March, 1919.

Shed	Steamers.	Tons.	Destination.	Date*	Agents.
	PRINCES DOCK.				
A	Iwan Asbeliff	1057	Coast Ports	N F	..T Morrison & Co
B	Isaho Maru	2887	Kobe	12-3-19	..O S Kaisha
C & E	Kenkon Maru ..	3428	Japan	20-3-19	..O S Kaisha
D & E	Haru Maru ..	1616	Genoa	10-3-19	..O S Kaisha
H	Ferrara ..	716	Mohomarah	N F	..S W & Co
F	Clan Macgillway	4194	Liverpool	N F	..J Finlay & Co
K	Sealda	3438	N F	N F	..M M & Co
M	Loyalty ..	3032	N F	N F	T. S. Shaw
O	Schooner Utopia ..	198	N F	N F	1-3-19 Sheriff Hasnum owner
Q	Basbayam.	100	N F	N F	..J Mackintosh & Co
	HARBOUR WALL.				
	Indravati ..	513	N F	N F	..B S N Co
	Irrawadi ..	654	N F	N F	..K N Co
	Sabarmati ..	524	Karachi	11-3-19	..K N & Co
	VICTORIA DOCK.				
1	Warturm ..	3127	Liverpool	13-3-19	..Graham & Co
2	Innaminckas	1825	Hongkong	13-3-19	..M M & Co
4	Kepong ..	1322	N F	N F	..D R I M
5	Abydos ..	1940	P Gulf	12-3-19	..I P S N Co
6	Rheinfels..	5522	Marseilles	N F	W & A G & Co
8	City of Durban..	3460	Karachi	13-3-19	K Nixon & Co
9	Kasado Maru ..	3726	Kobe	20-3-19	.. O S Kaisha
10	Tjibodas..	2958	N.F.	N. F.	W & A G & Co
12	Ardgoil ..	3480	Australia	13-3-19	..M M & Co
15	Lighning	2491	P Gulf	N F	..M M & Co
16	Boats of City ..		Rangoon	N F	..W & A Graham & Co
	ALEXANDRA DOCK.				
2	Ellora ..	2567	Suez	10-3-19	..M M & Co
5	Baikal ..	1872	Rangoon	N F	..D R I M
6	Nanking ..	2862	N F	N F	..T Morrison & Co
7	Dunera ..	3408	Shanghai	14-3-19	..M. M. & Co
8	Elephanta	2695	Busra	13-3-19	..M M & Co
9	Mutsra ..	2983	N F	12-3-19	..M M & Co
10	Thessalia ..	3691	Busra	18-3-19	..D I M
11	Tanfield..	2700	London	15-3-19	..M M & Co
12	City of Oran	4783	Calcutta via Madras	N F	..W & A Graham & Co
13	Henfordshill	4510	London	18-3-19	..K Nixon & Co
	Jetty End Martaiban.	3282	London	11-3-19	..M M & Co
	Offside				
6	Seapool ..	2799	Java'	11-3-19	..D R I M
14	Teesta ..	3428	Busra	23-3-19	..M. M. & Co
15	Warsheli.	1334	N F	N F	..D R I M
17	Port Darwin ..	7707	Port Said	14-3-19	..M M & Co
	HARBOUR WALL.				
	Akbar ..	2003	N F	N F	..M. M & Co
	Shwe agon..	1919	Calcutta	12-3-19	..I B P Co
	HUGHES DRY DOCK.				
	Shustar ..	2664	N F	15-3-19	H S Shustary & Co

*Probable date of departure

EXPORTS.

March 10.

S S Warturm for Philadelphia via Liverpool—9 bales goat skins C J Mathew & Co., 15 cwts cotton bowl centre Greaves Cotton & Co.

S S Warturm for New York—200 cwts cashewnuts Ratanjee Jeevandas & Co.

S S Clan Macgillivray for Liverpool—100 bales cotton Bombay Company.

S S Tainfield for London—205 cwts gum trogakanth Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy, 44 bales hessian Co., 35 cwts deer horns 520 cwts buffalo horns Ralli Bros., 500 cwts kimis Khaisee Boodha & Janmahamed Rahimtoola, 100 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve & Co., 40 cwts cuttle fish D J Bilimoria & Co., 32½ tons cassein flour Ramanlal Chhotalal & Co., 64 cwts cashewnuts 200 cwts turmeric Ratanjee Junandas & Co., 500 cwts kismis Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy, 45 cwts turmeric 2,001 cwts myrabolams 100 cwts fennel seeds 5 bales cotton 1 cwt deer horn The Asian Overseas Trading Co., ½ cwt sultanas Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., 118 cwts gallnuts Mahomed Golim Sadravi, 117 bales cotton 213 cwts turmeric Jethanand Narandas, 3 cases tortoise shells Hoosein Esmail & Co., 100 cwts gum Kadaya Shamji Chawpsey & Co., 50 bundles goat skins S D Bassons, 1,490 cwts palmyraj fibre Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy.

S S Rheinfels for Marseilles—1,000 tons manganese ore Nutsui Busean Kaisha, 60 cwts mustard seeds 115 cwts geena leaves Ratanjee Jeevandas & Co., 2,000 tons manganese ore Turner Morrison & Co.

S S Kenken Maru for Kobe—500 bales cotton Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S S Kenken Maru for Yokohama—8 bales sheep skins M Jamal Moideen Saib & Co.

S S Dunera for Shanghai—109 bales cotton yarn N M K Kaisha, 200 bales grey cotton yarn Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha, 500 bales cotton Yuasa Cotton Trading Co., 18 cwts khismis Moneed Amin and Sidik Kapur, 200 bales cotton 903 bales cotton grey twist Cursetjee Bomanjee & Co., 1,000 bales cotton Madhavdas Oomersey & Co., 1,000 bales cotton grey yarn Tata Sons & Co.

S S Tjibodas for Hongkong—5 cases rosa oil A Dalatram, 2,812 cwts oplate A Dalatram, 20 cwts gum olibanum C Aratlal & Co.

S S Chunsang for Hongkong—100 bales cotton grey twist Cursetjee Bomanjee & Co.

S S Innamineka for Hongkong—50 bales cotton yarn N M K Kaisha, 1,000 cwts onions Goolam Hoosein Essaji, 125 bales grey cotton twist E D Sassoon & Co., 47 bales cotton grey twist J David, 40 bales cotton grey twist Cursetji Bomanji & Co.

IMPORTS.

March 10.

S S City of Durham from Liverpool, Agents Killick Nixon & Co.—65 cases 45 bales cotton piece goods, 17 cases 1 bale cotton handkerchiefs, 17 cases boots and shoes, 12 crates 1 cask chinaware, 10 cases window glass, 31 bales woolen goods, 8 bales 7 trusses woolens, 10 bales 2 cases woolen piece goods, 60 drums bleaching powder, 264 cases cotton yarn, 3 bales worsted piece goods, 33 bars steel, 17 cases hosiery, 423 cases bottled beer, 12 cases phenoid disinfectant, 200 cases beer, 20 cases glycerine, 6 bales cottons, 30 cases cotton, 45 crates E'ware, 20 barrels lub oil, 3 cases nickel silver, 22 cases toilet soap, 28 cases bottles, 26 casks 1 keg dry colour, 2 cases paste colour, 2,720 boxes soap, 25 cases tobacco, 13 cases cigarettes, 8 cases colour, 1,000 kegs biscarb soda, 8 cases 1 cask lamps, 43 casks tiles, 3,360 bags soda ash, 300 casks powdered calcium chloride, 151 cases common glassware for electric accumulators, 190 casks silicate of soda, 4,198 bundles steel hoops, 40 kegs carbolic zink powder, 180 cases 55 drums powder caustic soda, 12 cases liquid colour, 2 cases essential oil, 38 cases fruit essences, 740 cases 6,821 boxes tin plates, 7 cases handkerchiefs, 100 bundles Y M sheets, 45 cases grandy, 35 bales woolen and cotton piece goods, 4 cases iron wood screws, 10 casks rivets, 272 bundles shovels, 25 drums caustic soda, 14 cases glass, 9 bundles 1 case steel bars, 17 bags washing soda, 250 codds bottles, 5 casks nails, 2 bales cotton net, 302 cases 20 trusses bath bricks.

S S Nairang from Samarang, Agents T. Morrison & Co.—54,812 14 boxes bags sugar, 200 bags tapioca flour, 123 cases quinine.

S S Lighting from Busrah, Agents M M & Co.—12 cases ghee, 1 tin pearls, 2 bundles carpets, 50 bags tobacco, 64 bags 5 cases gum, 43 bags galls, 6 bags mahlab, 37 cases 83 bags almonds, 25 bags almonds seeds, 1,999 bags dari seeds, 44 bags (badam) A. seeds, 4 bags safaree.

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FOR ONE MONTH MORE !

If you really want the best Watches at the cheapest rates, then don't lose this opportunity. Book your order to-day, and you will get it at your home without any trouble. They are brand new and satisfaction guaranteed. Nickel Silver Watch, price Rs. 9-14-0 now sold for Rs. 4-15-0. Superior Maharani Watch, price Rs. 17, now sold for Rs. 8-8. Best Wrist Watch, with leather strap, price Rs. 14, now sold for Rs. 7. Lady's size Silver Watch, price Rs. 18, now offered for Rs. 9. Fancy Gold Gilt Open Face Watch price Rs. 20, now sold for Rs. 10. Gold Gilt Hunting Watch, price Rs. 24, now sold for Rs. 12. Strong a reliable Eight-day Pocket Watch, price Rs. 26, now sold for Rs. 13. Eight-day Wrist Watch, with leather strap, price Rs. 40 now offered for Rs. 20.

SPECIAL OFFER—Purchaser of every Watch (except Wrist Watch) will get one fancy chain, purchaser of six at a time will get one free.

COMPETITION WATCH Co.,
25, Nadan Mitra Lane (B), CALCUTTA.

G. I. P. RAILWAY BATTALION

RIFLE MEETING.

The 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion Rifle Meeting, ended on the 10th of January 1919. A very open and most difficult programme was arranged by the Committee which consisted of :—

President :—Major W. H. Scott, V.D.; Members :—Major P. A. Edwards, Capt. and Adjt. C. F. Tofts, I. A. Res; Capt. I. W. Stokes, R. S. M. C. Clark, Q. M. Sgt. G. Chard, C. S. M. C. Chard, O. R. C. Sgt. A. S. Alcock, C. S. M. J. F. Cooke.

All matches were timed and practically every timed slow practic had a rapid practice attached and as all the targets were service ones, the shooting was brought as near as possible to service conditions, no slings or streamers were allowed. The permanent staff were included in all matches, except those for Company teams. They set a high standard, which is only obtained by consistent practice in rapid loading and rapid fire. It is to be hoped that the I. D. F. Members will take the example set as a lesson and try to raise their own standard in future, as the necessary practice cannot be obtained during the limited time they are on parade.

A feature of the meeting was the falling off of most of the old crack bull eye shots. A proposal was put before the Committee to divide the competitors into three classes, but as this was the first year shooting was carried out under these conditions, it was decided to let the classification stand over until next year when all competitors will be put into separate classes, being classified in this years' scores.

There were about 160 entries for all matches. A few were unable to fire owing to sickness and Railway duties. Staff Sergeant Instructor Lattimore fired exceptionally well, winning Match 11 (The All Comers) Matches III, V, VIII, IX and the Championship. "B" Company (Parel) were the outstanding Company in the Team Shoots, winning all 3 Matches open to Company teams. They made an exceptionally good shot in Match XIII, the conditions of which were :—A team of 8, any rank, to march 3 miles, fire unlimited rounds in one minute, the whole to be completed in one hour, a score of 58 hits being very good. The next best was "F" Company with 33 hits. "B" Company also won the Company Challenge Cup, for the team with the highest aggregate in company team matches. "F" Company (Badnera) were second in all team matches.

Officers entered for the Officers Revolver Cup, which was won by Major P. A. Edwards. The three Championship Cups were presented as follows :—One to the Officer, Member of the Sergeants' Mess, Corporal or Private making the highest score in the Championship and were won by Lieut. C. W. Anderson S. S. I. Lattimore and Private Barren respectively.

The number of entries compared with other years was satisfactory, but it is proposed to have a more varied and longer programme next year giving a longer period in which to fire, which, together with the classification of competitors, it is hoped, will induce many more to enter.

The success of the meeting was largely due to the encouragement given by Colonel T. W. Bonner, O.B.E., V.D., the Commanding Officer of the Battalion, who is always keen on supporting Musketry Competitors.

HARI GOVIND LIMAYE MEMORIAL FUND.

A prize of the value of Rs. 100, to be called the "Hari Govind Limaye Research Prize," in memory of the late Prof. H. G. Limaye of the Fergusson College, will be awarded every year to an Under-graduate of the Fergusson College or such other college or colleges, as the Deccan Education Society may start in the future, for the best essay on an Historical or Political subject. Rs. 2,500 will be required to finance the scheme. The numerous friends, admirers, and students of Prof. Limaye are requested to help liberally in money and thus to make the scheme a success. A committee consisting of Prof. Kale (President), Mr. P. M. Limaye, and nine other representatives, has been formed to move in the matter of collecting funds. Prof. S. G. Beri of the Baroda College, an Hon. member of the Committee has been deputed to work in this connection, in Bombay. Donations may be sent to Mr. P. M. Limaye, c/o. the Principal, Fergusson College, Poona.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY THE 11TH MARCH, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE HAYWARD.

In the Division Court No. 5-2.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

S C Ct 17-18—746/2718 and 742/27219-16—M B Chothia, Valli Mahomed Abboo v Berthold Reif and anr, Little and Co.

27-18—897-16—Pandia and Co, Vithaldas Narayen and ors v Serodhar Smidt and Co Ltd, Little and Co.

36-18—1102-15—Purshotamrai and Co, Amritlal Buldeodas v Bai Passi widow, Captain and V.

38-18—884-18—N C Dalal, Shrinivasdas Laxminarayen a firm v Ramchandra Ramrattandas a firm, G B Pandya.

12-18 In Re Indian Arbitration Act IX of 1899—Khsnd & Co, Sethna Wadia Co a firm v Pauling and Co Ltd, Crawford B and Co, For postponement.

41-18—148-16—Edgelow G W and Co, Mahomedalli Adamji Peerbhai and ors v R D Sethna, Payne and Co.

42-18—1374-18—Edgelow G W and Co, H M Hoosein Sidek and Sons a firm v Richard Salmon Forage, Crawford B and Co.

44-18—934-18—N C Dalal, Gordhandas Purshotamdas and ors v Ebrahim Sulleman Salekji and Co a firm and ors, Forbes and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

688-16—Capt and V, The Official Assignee v Nensukh Shivnarayen a firm, Madh K and Ch. Part heard 9-1-19.

1124-17—Moti and Devidas, Messrs † Roy and Co a firm v Messrs Surana Dalal and Co a firm, Edg G W and Co.

454-17—Wadia G and Co, Nowroji Rustomji Wadia v The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Crawford B and Co.

738-18—Payne & Co., Amir Ajam v. Makbul Jamal and anr, Dharamsi & Co.

63-18—Crawford B & Co., Bhagwandas Goverdhandas v. Shiavux Dinsha Daver.

1229-17—Edgelow G W & Co., Raghunathdas Hurjiwandas Kashiwalla and anr v. Hargovandas Tulsidas and anr, Pandia & Co., Edgelow G W & Co.

434-18—Kanga and S, The Akola and Mid India Sug and Mfg Co Ltd v Gilman and Co a firm, Payne and Co.

447-18—Merwanji K and Co, Dharma Narayen Seth Calangutkar and ors v Messrs Dhanjibhai Narandas a firm, Soonderdas and Co.

449-18—Mulji and Th, Ramlal Thandumal v Messrs Need and Co a firm, Sabnis and G.

580-16—Malvi M R and Co, Messrs Harnandrai Fulchand a firm v Shamlal Gangaram and ors, Captain and V.

673-17—Ardeshir H D and Co, Khursetji Jamshetji Sethna v Venkanna Elappa Balaram and ors, Pandia and Co.

326-18—Bhimji and Co, Messrs Chandulal Manilal and Co a firm v Bhimji Meghji, Shroff and D. Payne and Co.

1184-17—N C Dalal, Maganlal Bhugwandas v The Chanda Coal Prospecting Syndicate Ltd, Judah and S.

28-17—Mehta D and L, Salebhoy Mahomedally Patheria v Rattanchand Khimchand Motichand, Daph F and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

TESTAMENTARY SUIT.

14-18—Re Namdeo B Dadarkar Patell and Ex Keshavrao Madhevrao v Bhicoba Kashinathji Edgelow G W & Co. Part Heard.

LONG CAUSES.

240-18—Chitnis M K and Co Duyandeo Bapuji and anr v J F Rodriques and anr C P D Cunha and Co. Part Heard 8-3-19.

698-18—Matu J and M, Harnandrai Vaijnath a firm v Khimji Hirji Kayani, Ard H D and Co.

544-18—Edg G W and Co, Dinshaw Dorabji Dinsha Adenwalla v Rustomji Dorabji Dinsha Adenwalla and ors, Payne and Co, Little and Co, Patell and Eze.

920-17—D J Mantri, Shantaram Bhawanishanker v P Sitaram Naidu, Payne and Co.

292-18—Ard H D and Co, Jethabhoy Kallianji v Kavasji Temulji a firm, Mer K and Co.

525-18—Moti and Devi, Messrs Jugjiwan Amandji a firm v Messrs Bachubhai Tribhowandas a firm, Hiralal Th and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1596-18—Payne and Co, Tricumdas Gordhandas Khatao v Bhimji Jairaj and Co a firm, Madh K and Ch.

1724-18—Madh K and Ch, Dhunichand Durgadas a firm v Punjabi Joharsingh Dolatram and Co a firm, Daph F and D, For postponement.

LONG CAUSES.

402-17—Hiralal Th and Co, Haji Ganny Sumar a firm v E F Kavarana a firm and ors, Mulla and M.

130-18—Captain and V. Gulamhussein Cassambhai and Co a firm v Shivji Cooverji Mulla and Mulla.

1446-17—Rustomji and Gin Mahadeo Deoram Rao Saheb Jayaram v Janardhan Mantri D J Mantri.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSES.

138-18—Wadia G and Co Taher and Co a firm v Keshav Govind Tembulkar.

1662-18—Dubash and Co Messrs Nagindas Lowji and Co a firm v B. Cowasji and Co a firm Little and Co.

162-17—Ardeshir H D and Co Shivlal Radhakisson a firm v Messrs Kakaldas Umeddas a firm Daphtary F and D.

1812-18—Mulji and Tha Bhagwandas Nagindas v Nanabhai Bhimbhai Desai Daphtary F and D.

2015-18—Natubhai K M Tha Imperial Flour and Oil Mills Limited v Goculdas Runchoddas and Co a firm.

34-19—Purnanand and Club Sikalchand Navalma la firm v Guggivan Sashiah a firm.

35-19—Shamrao M and H Nemchand Manekchand and anr v Anant Narayan Devbhkar and anr S A Tyabji.

77-19—Ardeshir H D and Co B N Lang v Messrs Khetsidas Laxminarayan a firm Malvi M D.

80-19—Mulla and Mulla Khamisa Haji Jan Mahomed v Narotamdas Samratlal a firm Motichand anr.

125-19—Little and Co Bejnath Ramchandra v Kellachand alias Kellabhoy Virchand and anr Hiralal Th and Co Pendea and Co.

79-19—Tyabji D and Co Messrs Venilal Erjalakhandas and Co a firm v Messrs Rajeshri Kotha alias Bala Ragaya a firm Mulla and Mulla.

195-19—Bhimji and Co Padamsey Goculdas a firm v Shivji C P D Unnah and Co.

223-19—Little and Co Messrs Wild and Co a firm v Jehangir Dossabhai Nunwalla Kharas and Co.

224-19—Tyabji D and Co Amadlal a firm v Sidaram Vetandram a firm Soonderdas and Co.

263-19—Payne & Co, Cassamally Jairajbhoy v Dinsibhar Harprasad.

390-19—Hiralal Th & Co, Balubhai Mulchand Javeri v Jamnadas Mohanlal a firm, M B Chothia.

408-19—Sunderdas & Co, Rustomji B Siganporia v Keshavlal P Kapole, Edgelow G W & Co.

416-19—Merwanji K & Co, Morarji Virji and ors, v Abdullabhai Gulam Hussain Allana, Edgelow G W & Co.

427-19—Merwanji K & Co, Morarji Virji and ors v Passurbhai Abdullabhai Lalji, Edgelow G W & Co.

429-19—Jamshedji R & D, Messrs H Bhicaji & Co, a firm v Marwadi Ramjiwan Puvetia a firm, Pandia & Co.

454-19—Merwanji K & Co, Munchershaw Hormasji Vajifdar v Jal Jehangir Chichgar.

455-19—Merwanji K & Co, Morarji Virji and ors v G. Screizir, Edgelow G W & Co.

457-19—Merwanji K & Co, Morarji Virji and ors v P A Ore, Edgelow G W & Co.

460-19—Judah & S, Ezekiel Ezra Eleshaw Sassoon v Nissim Yamen Moosa.

512-19—Tyabji D & Co, Gordhandas Damodardas a firm v Manilal Girdharlal a firm.

514-19—Dikshit M & K, Sunderrao Moreshwar & Co, a firm v Abdullally Nasarally Chahwalla and anr, Manilal and Kher.

515-19—N C Dalal, A R Khairaz & Co a firm v John Vincent Gonsalves, Edgelow G W & Co.

516-19—Merwanji K & Co, Chandulal Shivlal a firm v Chotalal Khushaldas a firm, Bhaishanker K & G.

517-19—Tyabji D && Co, Gordhandas Damodardas, a firm v Jamnadas Mohanlal a firm.

556-19—Bhaishanker K & G, Bai Champa Dawood Mahomed & Co, a firm v Pragh N & Co.

UNDEFENDED NEW LONG CAUSES.

1860-18—Motichand & D, Messrs Ishwardas Lakhmichand & Co, v Erashaw Dinshaw Shroff and anr.

1869-18—Mulla & M, Radharawah Ramchander v Messrs Keoram Ramprasad a firm.

64-19—Purnanand & Co, Kwariwalla Bros & Co, a firm v C Nagardas Manilal a firm.

FOR DISMISSAL UNDER RULE 103.

371-19—Motichand & D, Messrs Doshi Purshotam Makanji & Co a firm v Messrs Chandulal Manilal & Co a firm, Edgelow G W & Co.

PETITION FOR HEARING.

44-19 In Re Indian Arbitration Act of 1899—Edg G W and Co, The Jivraj Baloo Spg and Wvg Co Ltd v Messrs Champsey Bhara and Co Captain and V.

ADJOURNED SUMMONS.

1520-18—Tyabji D and Co, Ismail Allarakhia v Abdulla Abdul Rehman and anr, Ch S D 4-2-19.

SHORT CAUSES.

1703-18—Mulji and Tha, Motilal Rangildas a firm v Chunilal Vishukhandas, Merwanji K and Co.

1519-18—Tyabjee D and Co, Ismail Allarakhia v Abdulla Abdul Rehman and anr, Dastur and Co.

1520-18—Tyabji D and Co, Ismail Allarakhia v Abdulla Abdul Rehman and anr, Vachha and Co, Dastur and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

2007-18—Mehta D and L, Premji Goculdas a firm v F A Ujamsey and Co a firm.

2038-18—Patell and Ez, Messrs Abdulla Jocsab and Co a firm v Messrs Haji Jafferbhai Hirji Allarakhia a firm, Matubhai J and M.

LONG CAUSE.

1003-17—Purnanand and Co, S Shivprasad & Co a firm v Krishnalal Nilkant Chhatrapati, Amin and D.

FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

C C 1561-18—Motichand and D, Messrs Elias Haji Oomer and Co a firm v Messrs Dwarkadas Kadarbux.

LONG CAUSES.

405-17—Shroff and D, Phochaji N Heeramehta v Mulraj Khatao, Payne and Co.

1399-17—Madhowji K and Ch, Dharsi Hadoo Devsi and ors v Maganlal Laloo, Khandwalla and Co.

457-18—Pandia and Co, Messrs Keshavlal Bros and Co a firm v Messrs Mulraj and Co a firm, Motichand and D.

477-18—Ardeshir H D and Co, Hiptoolla Abdul Hoosein v Abdul Kadar Noorbhai Merwanji K and Co.

482-18—Purnanand and Co, Sonibai v Tribhowandas Pragji and ors, Amin and D.

489-18—Shamrao M and H, Popatlal Mulchand and anr v Luxmibai widow, M B Chothia.

91-18—Surveyor and Co, Waman Bapuji Mahant v Gopal Keshav Thakur and ors, Pocha and Co.

495-18—Pandia and Co, Messrs Keshavlal Bros and Co a firm v Messrs Divanchand and Co a firm, Kharas and Co.

506-18—Daphtary F and D, Shivnarayen Baldeodas a firm v Abdul Hoosein Tarachand and Co a firm and anr, Bhai K and G.

513-18—Payne and Co, Joshi Dhunji Moolji a firm v V Kantaswamy and ors, M B Chothia.

514-18—Vachha and Co, Bomanji Merwanji Wadia v Messrs Paddar Bros a firm, Mulla and M.

140-18—Malvi M R and Co, Rai Bahadur Hookamchand Saroopchand v Abraham E J Abraham, Ardeshir H D and Co.

379-18—Kanga and S, Kallianji Gulabchand and ors v Mahadeo Laxmon Pednekar, Jehangir M and S.

INADEQUATE TRAMWAY SERVICE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The tramway authorities have posted notices on the entrance of the cars to the effect that no passengers would be allowed to stand at the back. As the major portion of the travelling public consists of the illiterate class, it is extremely difficult for the conductors to put a stop to the prevailing practice so long in existence of standing at the back in large numbers. The consequence is that the cars have to stop unnecessarily long at all stands. The rush of the passengers is due to the inadequate supply of cars. To obviate the difficulty the authorities should run cars at short intervals between certain points. It is disgusting to see the crowd of passengers at any hour at the Victoria Gardens. Since the extension of the tramway service to Dadar, a portion of the local railway traffic has been diverted to this easy traction. It is a mystery why the authorities do not run cars either between Dadar and Pydhonie or Parel and Byculla. Daily in the evening between 6 and 9 p.m. single cars at least should be run at an interval of 20 minutes between Byculla and Parel. It is a scandal not to look after the proper accommodation of passengers or rather not to keep sufficient cars running after issuing tickets, which necessitate a transfer.

In view of the unjustified hardship that the public have to undergo, the City Corporation must compel the tramway authorities to make the service efficient. The shortage of cars is but a lame excuse, if only a proper distribution of service is arranged in accordance with the law of supply and demand.—Yours, etc.,

R. G. MAHIMKER.

Parel Tank, Mar. 3.

"TREATMENT OF SOLDIERS."

To the Editor of "The Bombay Chronicle."

Sir,—I read "Another Tommy's" letter in your issue of Monday, with even greater amusement than he enjoyed reading the letter of "Tommy." But I'm aware that I should not be amused, for "Another Tommy" has found the secret of making life worth while in India. His advice should be taken in large quantities by every soldier in this country.

He advises us to be more considerate to those under us—nay, more polite, and then those above us (civilians included I presume) will do the same unto us.

So, Tommy, the next time the poor oppressed "tongawallah" tries to "rush" you a rupee for a four anna ride, don't rebuke him, but press a "fiver" into his grimy palm. Then sit down and wait for the medicine to work. Those "above you" will hear of your gallant action and will inundate you with invitations to their clubs. Likewise the gates of Parade—I mean Empress Gardens will open to you.

For myself, having no time for civilians or the Empress Gardens, I shall carry on with the time honoured custom of "abusing" anyone who tries to swindle me.

In conclusion, what does "Another Tommy" think of Poona's latest insult to khaki? Soldiers are debarred from seats over Rs. 2 at the 'Fantastics'" show tonight. I pass no comment on this piece of snobbishness.—Yours, etc.,

YET ANOTHER TOMMY.

Poona, March, 3.

POPULARITY OF OUR SALE

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Looms from 24" to 60" of Standard English Make.
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BOMBAY—"Although your medicine has been taken for last 16 days only, there is vast change for better in the patient."

Mr. F. A. WEBB, Guntakal :—"My health is a great deal improved."

Miss K. HEUMAN, Trichinopoly :—"His improvement is astonishing. He is quite changed."

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My treatment is now used in a Government Institution for 6 patients.

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Saharanpur, U.P.

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TELEGRAMS : AUTOWORKS, BOMBAY. | NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY. | TELEPHONE : No. 2475.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Notices under this heading are inserted at the rate of Rupee One per Line per insertion.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Bombay ladies' meeting to protest against Rowlatt Bills, China Baug, Girgaum Back Road, 8-30 p.m.

The Conversazione of the Bombay Art Society at the Town Hall, at 9 p.m. (S. T.).

WEDNESDAY, March, 12.

Bombay Legislative Council Meeting, Secretariat, noon.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon, Manilla and Hongkong via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 6.30 p.m. Supplementary mails will also be closed on the 13th instant.

FRIDAY, March, 14.

Mail Steamer Hejaz with China Mails expected to arrive.

Public Meeting of Moslems of Bombay to consider question of Khilafat and Holy Places of Islam, 8.30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinema: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

West End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Precious Chinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

New Alexandra: 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (I. D. F.), will play this evening at 6-15 p.m.

BAND AT P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (I. D. F.), will play this evening at 6-15 p.m.

A. E. S.'S HIGH SCHOOL.

The Gandharva Natak Mandali will give a benefit performance of "Swayamwar" in aid of the School Fund on Thursday, 13th instant, at 8 p.m., at the Baliwalla Grand Theatre.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.

By kind permission of the Officers the Band of the 1/17th B. B. and C. I Railway Battalion, I. D. F. will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, this evening, from 6 p.m. (S. T.).

S. D. T. CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the last month the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 2,050, among them the number of new admissions was 230 and the average daily attendance was 73.

A CHILD FOUND DEAD.

The Coroner held an inquest on the dead body of a child which was found in a lane near Rebxt Street on Sunday last. There were some marks of burns on the right shoulder, and some bruises and a cut, also, and it appeared to have apparently been thrown over from the side of a heap of stones. As the body was highly decomposed and eaten by rats, the Police Surgeon was unable to find out the cause of death. The jury returned an open verdict.

CONDOLENCE MEETING IN NASIK.

A public meeting was held at Nasik under the auspices of the Mogat Vachanalaya, on Friday last in the Vijayanand Theatre to express sorrow at the death of Messrs. Hari Narayan Apte, Ram Ganesh Gadkari and Hari Govind Limaye, Mr R. G. Pradhan, President of the Vachanalaya was in the chair. The resolution expressing sorrow was passed. A poem prepared by Mr. Vad in memory of Gadkari was read. The President appealed to the younger generations to continue the work done by the three deceased in their several spheres and expressed the hope that Maharashtra would give birth to many more educationists, novelists and dramatists of the calibre and purpose of the late Prof. Limaye, the late Mr. Apte and the late Mr. Gadkari, respectively.

PARSI SCOUTING SOCIETY.

The following is a list of successful candidates at the examination of "First-Aid" of the St. John Ambulance Association:—

Miss Tehmi H. Nariman, Miss Goolbami H. Nariman, Miss Banoo E. Gilder, Miss Mani R. Feniwala, Miss Gool R. Bharuch, Miss Frency K. Dalal, Miss Sherman M. Cooper, Miss Allu M. Pochkharwalla, Miss Hilda Issac, Miss Diana Issac, Miss R. C. Surveyor, Miss Goolcher M. Kuku, Miss Meheran M. Dalal, Miss Meheran A. Fitter, Miss Banoo H. Sagdiwala, Miss Homai H. Sagdiwala, Miss Shirin K. Master, Sister Huberta Maria, Sister Imelda, Miss Albertina Rocha, Miss Bridget D'Mello, Miss Clemmy Pereira, Miss Kusum Khandwala, Miss Edith Marzello, Miss Emily Pereira, Miss Irene Jones, Miss Marie Cleur, Miss Bridget Guest, Miss R. K. Sampson, Mr. Alfonso Largo Menino, Mr. John Anthony Forrest, Mr. Dias Christo St. Anne, Mr. Gracias Sebastian Joaquim, Mr. Pereira Issac Victor, Mr. Rogue Auslem Pereira, Mr. Pereira Joseph Anthony, Mr. D'Souza Vincent Paul, Mr. Morais Joseph, Mr. J. D'Souza Alex Aristides, Mr. J. Pereira Cajetan, Mr. J. Monteire Cannie Denis, Mr. J. Almeida Victor Joe, Mr. J. Pereira Benedict John, Mr. J. Andrades Robinus, Mr. Pereira John and Miss P. F. Mehta.

Miss R. K. Sampson tops the list and carries away the First Prize of the Society.

THE EXCELSIOR.

After a most successful dress rehearsal last evening, the Bombay Players' New Production "The Girl in the Train" will commence its brief career of five nights from to-night at 9-30. Although the booking is heavy for the last three nights of the season, there are some good seats still available at Messrs. S. Rose and Co. for to-night and to-morrow. The performances are under the distinguished patronage of his Excellency the Governor and the Hon. Lady Lloyd, and on Thursday next in commemoration of Admiral Lord Jellicoe's visit to India there will be a special performance in aid of the Naval and Mercantile Marine Funds under the distinguished patronage of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Station, and Mrs. Gaunt. All profits accruing from the various performances will be handed over to the various charities according to the number of votes recorded, after a small percentage has been set aside for theatrical charities in which Mr. and Mrs. McGrath are interest-

THREAT TO A CORRESPONDENT.

ACCUSED APOLOGISES.

The case in which one Mr. Johnny Rebello had been charged by Mr. A. B. Fonseca, a correspondent of the "Bombay Chronicle" with having used intimidation and threatening language towards him, under circumstances already published in these columns, came up for hearing before Mr. Aston, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday.

The complainant said that the accused had offered a very satisfactory written apology to the Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle," of which he was a correspondent, as also to himself. He therefore did not wish to proceed any further in the matter.

His worship consented to the withdrawal of the case.

A WOMAN'S BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Oliveira Sub-Inspector Kasam Aga charged a Hindu woman, named Dhondibai with criminal breach of trust.

It was alleged that the accused borrowed a gold necklace from another woman named Gangibai, under the pretext that it was required in connection with a wedding. The accused subsequently pawned the piece of ornament with a Marwadi for Rs. 20, from whom the Police recovered it. The accused who pleaded guilty was convicted and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30 in default to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

PASSAGE PRIORITY CERTIFICATES.

A Press Note announces that a Committee consisting of the Collector of Karachi, Chairman, Lieut.-Colonel S. Browning-Smith, I.M.S., Major H. W. Tobin, Mr. W. V. Nicholas, Mr. E. A. Pearson, and Mr. G. Birch Secretary, has been appointed by the Government of Bombay to deal with applications for passage priority certificates from residents in Sind.

The Controller of Passages has directed that applications from residents in Mesopotamia, Persia, the Persian Gulf and East Africa, who wish to sail to Europe from Indian Ports, should also be decided by the Karachi Passage Committee.

All applications or correspondence in connection with applications for passage priority certificates from residents in the places mentioned above should, in future, be addressed to the Secretary, Karachi Passage Committee, c/o the Commissioner in Sind's Office, Karachi.

GOKALDAS TEJPAL BOARDING.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly give publication to the following few lines in your columns?

G. T. Boarding is an institution of long-standing in Bombay but now a days it is not the place it was for the undergraduates residing in it. The present unsympathetic Superintendent is the root cause of this. He treats the boarders like beggars. As he himself says his "will is law" in the boarding and he "hates arguments" even if they are reasonable. To get up late after a fixed hour in the morning, only by ten minutes, is a big crime in his eyes. He got two boarders dismissed—an unprecedented event hitherto—simply, because they rightly criticised his treatment of the boarders in general. It was never the aim of those who established the institution that the boarders should be given this treatment. He threatens every one with the words that "the existence in the boarding is as uncertain as life itself." Such a man should give place to a better man. Will the members of the managing committee see to this?—Yours, etc.,

A BOARDER.

SHIPMENT OF BURMA RICE TO BOMBAY.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Director of Civil Supplies, Government of Bombay:—

It is hereby notified for public information that licenses to ship the May allotment of Rice from Burma ports to Bombay will be issued by the Director of Civil Supplies on personal application on the 20th, 21st and 22nd instant. Preference will be given:—

1. To shippers who have been accustomed to ship Rice from Burma to Bombay in previous years.

2. To Burma Millers.

3. To charitable and semi-charitable district organisations e.g. Famine Relief Funds Charitable grain shops etc.

4. To other persons who have any special claim.

Applicants should apply personally, bringing papers to show what the previous extent of their trade in Rice between Burma and Bombay has been.

PARSI LAD'S SUICIDE AT BANDRA.

BODY IDENTIFIED

The body of the Parsi lad, who as reported in these columns, was found drowned in a well a little way off Turner Road, at Bandra, has been identified as that of Jal Framji Deolaliwalla, who used to reside with his parents at Parel, but who, on account of his being touched in the head, was brought down to Bandra by his grandfather Mr. Dorabji Cursetji Patel, in the hope that such change would do him good.

The deceased had put up with his grandfather for about six weeks or so and during the time had attended the Municipal Boys School, being in the third form. On the 1st instant he left home on the plea that he was going to see a Cinema show. Since then he was never seen or heard of, until the 5th instant when his body was found floating in the well. The unfortunate lad was only 16 years of age.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

145 DEATHS ON SUNDAY.

Small-pox registered 16 attacks and 9 deaths and plague 3 attacks and 2 deaths on Sunday in Bombay.

The total number of deaths from all causes on Sunday was 145 as against 130 on the corresponding day of last year.

CATHOLICS AND POLITICS.

DR. D'MONTE AND COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

The following communication from "I. F." is published in the "Anglo-Lusitano" of the 1st instant:—

According to the written statement, an advance copy of which was published in the issue of the "Anglo-Lusitano" of the 25th January, Dr. D'Monte in his evidence before the Reforms Committee, pleaded for special representation for the Catholics of the Bombay Presidency on the New Council. The gist of his evidence was that the Catholics were out-numbered in every district by the non-Christian voters, and that in the circumstances a Catholic candidate would stand no chance of being elected to the Council in the ordinary course. This, of course, pre-supposed that non-Christians would in a contested election vote exclusively for their own co-religionists without regard to the merits of the other candidates. What justification there is for this assumption, Dr. D'Monte did not attempt to show. As a matter of fact if Dr. D'Monte's argument holds good, the whole case for self-government falls to the ground. Dr. D'Monte would prove a valuable ally to the anti-Home Rulers who constantly urge upon the British Government that the people of India as a whole are ignorant, illiterate, and caste-ridden, and are, therefore, unfit to govern themselves. Has Dr. D'Monte reflected upon the fact that the Parsis, who are numerically fewer than the Catholics, do not seek communal representation? Is their stake in the country smaller than that of the Catholics? It is vastly greater, but they possess candidates who command the confidence not only of their own community, but of the whole body of voters. Let the Catholics put forward a candidate of the right type, a candidate who has proved that he has the interests of his country at heart, and not merely of his community, and there every reason to hope that the Hindu and Mahomedan voters will vote for him as readily as they now do for the Parsis. Can any one doubt, for instance, that if Mr. Joseph Baptista sought election to the New Council, he would be returned by an overwhelming majority?

Dr. D'Monte alleges that the fact that Catholics profess a foreign religion makes other communities withhold their sympathy from them. I for one am inclined to doubt this statement since Dr. D'Monte has himself been frequently returned to the Corporation by the suffrages of non-Christian voters. If the Catholics profess a foreign religion, so do the Mahommedans and the Parsis. Yet it has not prevented the latter from returning members to the Corporation, to the Senate of the University, to the Syndicate, and to the Legislative Councils, out of all proportion to their number. The Indian National Congress consisting for the most part of Hindus and Mahomedans has frequently elected a Parsi as its president, and until some years ago it was a Parsi, the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, who dominated its policy. The Indian Home Rule League which has hardly any Christian members, selected a Catholic, Mr. Joseph Baptista, as one of its delegates to England. If, therefore, the Catholics are not better represented in the public life of this Presidency, it is not because of lack of sympathy from other communities, but rather because they have not produced men of commanding ability, men of whom it can be said that they prefer the interests of their country to their own interests, or to the interests of their community.

Lastly, what are the interests of the Catholic Community for which special representation is needed? Dr. D'Monte' memorandum conveys the impression that the interests of the Catholics are antagonistic to those of the non Christians. This is misleading. There is hardly any legislation that could be proposed which would affect Catholics injuriously without affecting the other communities in a like manner. The truth is the fetish of communal representation is worshipped only by those whose position with the general electorate is too weak to enable them to put forward their candidature with any hope of success whose views on communal representation are diametrically opposite to those of Dr. D'Monte.

The salvation of the Catholics lies in making common cause with the other communities. A little reflection will show that the Catholics being in a minority cannot of themselves exercise any pressure upon Government. If they hold aloof from the other communities they can only hope to secure a share of the loaves and fishes distributed by Government, by enlisting the good-will of the latter. It is evident that this is only possible by a policy of subservience, and acquiescence in every action of Government. This policy has been followed in the past. The voice of the Catholics has never been raised in protest against any repressive legislation, while the vote of the Catholic representatives in the Legislative Council has invariably been cast on the official side. During the discussion on the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms Scheme, when it became evident that the Government favoured the Moderate cause, the Catholics were found in the ranks of the Moderates. The pity of it was that their representatives had never before figured in politics, probably knew nothing of the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme or of the Congress-League scheme, and cared little which of the two was made applicable to the country. When the Rowlatt Bills were placed on the legislative anvil, politicians of all shades of opinion entered their protest against them. But the Catholics have held aloof from this agitation. If they have not approved of them, they have not at any rate had the courage to denounce them.

The Catholic representatives have in fact never followed any but a mendicant policy. This nerveless policy, if that can be called a policy which is merely the negation of all policy, has resulted in the Catholics ceasing to be an entity in practical politics. This was clearly demonstrated during the discussion on the Aliens Bill. Although the Catholic representative rose to the occasion, and in a well-reasoned speech applied for the exclusion of Goans from the operation of the bill, he was unable to secure the support of any other member of the Legislative Council. The official element could afford to ignore him, while the non-Christians were out of sympathy with him, on account of the policy of isolation and exclusion hitherto followed by Catholics. There can be no doubt that if the Catholics had co-operated whole-heartedly with the non-Christians in other matters, all the non-official members of the Legislative Council would have rallied to the support of the Catholic representative, and Government would have yielded to the force of public opinion.

A change of policy is urgently called for. The interests of the country must take precedence of all sectional interests. With the motto Indians first, Catholics afterwards to guide them, the Catholics should be in the forefront of every national movement, instead of passively waiting for a lead from Government, as hitherto. Only then will the Catholics count in the politics of the country.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

TO-MORROW'S RACES.

HORSES LEFT IN.

First race starts at 2-50 p.m.

A CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Brendan 9-7, Baronvale 9-6, Pastime 9-4, Dersingham 9-4, Sampier 9-3, Ballaghtobin 9-0, County Cricket 8-7, Penny Pie 8-5, Footman 8-0, Mazboot 7-12, Byculla 7-6, Memento 6-7.

THE PERTH PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Resilience 9-13, Anthracite 9-4, Symrex 8-12, Bellicose 8-11, Tootsie 8-8, Premiere 8-7, Kenilworth 8-5, Treddle 8-0, Stageland 7-9, Glasebury 7-9, Nerissa 7-5, King's Head 7-0.

THE GOOD-BYE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Vice Chamberlain 10-4, Athlete 9-11, Dress 9-6, Flotelle 9-1, Decorum 8-4, Adelaide II 8-4, Ourme 8-2, Saunterer 8-2, Nice Bird 7-13, Motor Wrap 7-9, Foxtor 7-9, Negligee 7-8, Mintspear 7-4, Japonette 7-3, Rare Ruby 7-2, Loch D 7-0 and Kit Grey Leg 6-7.

THE CAMPOLI PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Defender 9-7, Battleaxe 9-0, Good Morning 9-0, Fury 8-13, Najdi 8-10, Bayonet 8-5, Innocence 8-5, Powder Puff 8-3, Aladdin 8-2, Ata Allah 7-13, Argonaut 7-11, Otherwise 7-0, Competition 6-7, Picture 6-7, Minion 6-7, Final Shot 6-7 and Istamboul 6-7.

THE SECOND DEALERS' PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Huntsman 9-3, Eastern Star 9-3, Krushan 9-2, Honest Beauty 8-13, Saunayet 8-13, Red Ace 8-13, Shahzada 8-9, Golshan 8-9, Tiger 8-9, Benares 8-0, Kherallah 8-0, Tardeo 8-0, Asfoor 8-0, Tipperary 8-0, Doncaster 8-0, Redoubt 8-0, Nasriyeh 8-0, Archduke 8-0, Bahadurjung 8-0, America 7-10, Inspector 7-10, Swan 6-7, Shumshir 6-7.

THE FINAL PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Rose Hill 9-3, Sufwat 9-0, Warminster 8-13, Amir Aswad 8-12, Palermo 8-11, Lord Roseberry 8-9, Ferry Boat 8-8, Silver Streak 8-8, Hadcor 8-7, Mechanic 8-6, Osprey 8-5, Resident 8-5, Red Prince 8-3, Bayonet 8-2, Excelsior 7-13, Balloon 7-13, Marmora 7-13, Gold King (late Cingalee) 7-13, Black Ivory 7-13, Investor 7-11, Victor 7-5.

THE FINAL PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Hatham 9-5, Good Luck 9-3, Taj 9-3, Shatra 9-1, Tankard 8-12, Joker 8-9, Welcome 8-8, Fareed 8-7, Colonial 8-7, Chancellor 8-4, Sir Martin 8-2, Spinner 8-0, First Attempt 7-10, Deep Sea 7-6, Muckdunia 7-5, Ayr Laddie 7-5, Attar 7-3, Duke of Connaught 7-1, Shanavaz 6-11.

THE FINAL PLATE. Division III.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Caulkey 9-7, Rare Find 9-6, Subeh Pasha 9-6, Arabistan 8-13, Harrington 8-11, Grey Beauty 8-11, Powerful 8-10, Raven 8-10, Rainbow 8-10, Contest 8-6, Tasmania 8-4, Barrage 8-3, Financier 8-1, Port Arthur 8-1, Winning Post 7-13, Mudkour 7-12, Cherry Ripe 7-10, Orphan 7-8, Fatrahabad 7-7, Summerton 7-6, Three Fifty 7-6, Grafter 7-5, Bronze Metal 6-12, My Royal 6-9, Boxer 6-7.

A BENEFIT SHOW.

In aid of the Bhattia Volunteer Corps, the Imperial Cinema gave a benefit show of the Indian firm "Kacha-Dewayani," under the patronage and in the presence of Mr. B. G. Horniman, last evening.

After the show was over Mr. Horniman delivered a short speech, in the course of which he said that he was extremely glad at the privilege given him to preside over such a happy gathering as that, and he wished that the example of the Imperial Cinema would be followed by other cinemas and theatres of Bombay. He was glad to hear that the Proprietor of the Majestic Cinema, who was present there, would give a performance in aid of the Bhattia Volunteer Corps Fund very shortly.

On Mr. Horniman's taking his seat the Captain of the Bhattia Volunteer Corps proposed a vote of thanks, on behalf of the Corps to Mr. Horniman and to Messrs. Patanker Friends and Co., the manufacturers of the "Kacha-Dewayani" film and to the proprietor of the Imperial Cinema. Mr. Horniman, the Captain of the Bhattia Volunteer Corps and the Proprietor of the Imperial Cinema were garlanded and then the assembly dispersed.

ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN OPIUM.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Oliveira, Sub-Inspector Shanker Vithal charged one Kin Yu, a Chinaman, with being in possession of seven pounds of opium, valued at Rs. 280, without any license. It appeared that the accused who was once acting as a Chinese interpreter in Police Courts, was trying to pass out of the Dockgate on Monday, at 1 a.m., when he was searched on suspicion by Mr. Muskovitch of the Customs Preventive Department, and the opium was found concealed on his person. The accused was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd opened the Exhibition of Naval Pictures and War Relics at the Royal Institute of Science Building, yesterday afternoon.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd opened the Rupee Fair at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana, yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. H. Isacke and the Hon. Mr. H. S. Lawrence arrived at Government House yesterday.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION CASES.

DISQUALIFICATIONS OF MUNICIPAL CONTRACTORS.

A. J. P. AND HIS SON.

(Before His Honor Mr. K. M. Jhaveri.)

Further hearing of the Girgaon Ward Election case was resumed yesterday when Mr. S. S. Rangnekar appeared for the petitioner Dr. Sathye; Mr. Crawford for the Municipal Commissioner; and Mr. Sunoke for the respondent Mr. Mantri.

Mr. Crawford in reply to the Court stated that there being a comma after the word "lease" in Section 16 the disqualifying words ought not to be held to apply to leases. He referred to Maxwell on the Interpretation of Statutes and asked His Honor not to disregard punctuations in the text.

The Chief Judge:—Parliamentary Statutes are said to be non-stop statutes.

Mr. Crawford:—That was so formerly. If sale or purchase of land would not act as a disqualification, it is monstrous to suppose that the lease of a few rooms would act as disqualification. The definition of land included land built upon.

This closed the case for both parties and the Court reserved its judgment till Thursday the 13th instant.

MANDVI WARD ELECTION.

After the Girgaon Ward election case was finished, the hearing of the Mandvi Ward petition was resumed. Mr. K. K. Suntoke appeared for the petitioner, Mr. Crawford for the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. K. B. Sethna for the respondent, Mr. R. K. Pirbhoy and Mr. K. B. Sethna with Mr. D. J. Surti for the respondent Mr. Fasla.

Several voters were examined who deposed to their having attended the polling booth and given votes for Mr. Pirbhai. The only vote which was strenuously attacked was that of one Isufali Allibhai.

Fazlealbas Ahmedbhoy, in reply to Mr. Sunoke stated that he knew Isufali Allibhai who was his father's cousin. He owned property at Syed Mukri Street in B Ward. He had left Bombay for Colombo on 16th January 1918. He was still at Colombo. This voter's voting paper was not signed. There was only a mark which was attested by Mr. Karmali Pirbhai, father of one of the respondents. He had also identified the voter as known to him.

PATERNAL AMBITIONS.

Karmali Pirbhai stated in his evidence that he was a J. P., and a member of the Corporation. He had successfully fought out several elections and had been able to get at least three of them set aside. He was retiring from the Corporation with a view to put in his own son there.

His Honor: Is Corporation business a hereditary business, that you want to go out and bring in your son?

Witness: No, not that. But I thought as a younger man my son would act more energetically than I could.

Witness continuing said that he had known Isufali Alibhai for the last year and half. He had identified him at the election as he was a marksman and could not write. He owned property at Bapty Road but lived in Mandvi. The voter had come with one Hussenalli, who was the common rent-farming contractor of himself and the voter. He did not know of any other Ibramji Alibhai, when he gave his identification, he only meant to identify the name of the voter and not his address.

A VOTER'S IGNORANCE.

Isufali Alibhai stated that he owned a property at Bapty Road. He lived in B Ward. His votes were collected in B Ward where he resided. From this he inferred that he must have been a voter of this ward. He knew Karmali Pirbhai who had identified him. He had not applied to the Commissioner for enrolling him as a voter in B Ward.

Further hearing was adjourned to the 12th instant.

MR. MOTILAL GHOSH'S BEREAVEMENT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 10.

Mr. Motilal Ghosh of "The Amrita Bazar Patrika" has suffered a severe bereavement by the death of his son-in-law Mr. Nritya Gopal Dutt. The deceased died at the house of Mr. Motilal, on Saturday afternoon. Mr. Motilal Ghosh has only one daughter and no son.

(Continued from column 6.)

thing really worthy of that which is to be commemorated will be evolved. The very paucity of the present exhibits should have the effect of inducing private contributions. The thanks of all were due to Major Ferrer, the Chairman of the Museum Committee, Mr. Hoggarth the Secretary of the Publicity Department, and Capain Kinnear, for the great trouble they had taken in arranging the exhibits at somewhat short notice and to Mrs. Hunt the energetic Honorary Secretary of the Exhibition.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REMARKS.

His Excellency the Governor in formally opening the Exhibition made a few remarks. In the first place, he said, he felt he was disqualified from speaking on Naval affairs, and particularly as the Admiral was present. But he was disposed to think that the opening of the Exhibition was an occasion of National and Imperial interest. Bombay had played a very great part in the naval developments of the War, and Bombay had since the Portuguese maritime suppremacy evolved a maritime supremacy of its own, and had assisted greatly in the maritime supremacy of Great Britain. By a strange coincidence, the Exhibition would remain open during the visit to Bombay of Admiral Jellico, and he hoped that the Admiral would receive a rousing and imperial reception by the citizens of Bombay.

WAR EXHIBITION IN BOMBAY.

OPENED BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

INTERESTING COLLECTION OF TROPHIES.

A large and distinguished assembly received his Excellency the Governor at the Royal Institute of Science at Mayo Road in the Fort, yesterday evening when an Exhibition of naval pictures and war relics and trophies was formally opened by his Excellency. The Institute, or rather a part of it, was well dressed for the occasion, and the trophies and pictures were admirably arranged. Outside the building was seen one of the pontoons carried across the desert by the Turks in 1915 and launched in the Suez Canal on the occasion of the Turkish attack. This pontoon succeeded in crossing the canal and was then destroyed by our fire. Then there are two 4ft 8ins. Turkish howitzers captured in Mesopotamia, five 3ft. 3in. Turkish field guns and a Turkish Minewerfer. These trophies were full of inspiration to the visitor, but once he entered the first floor of the Institute, he was confronted with bewildering reminiscences of the great War.

Sir George Lloyd, on his arrival, was met by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Mr. P. R. Cadell, the Hon. Mr. Strangman, Major Ferrer, Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Hoggarth, Secretary, Publicity Board, Mrs. Hunt, Hon. Secretary of the Museum, and by Sir Dorab Tata, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir and others of distinction. His Excellency surveyed almost every one of the exhibits, and it was explained to him that the naval pictures were first exhibited in London from July to September 1918, and created a great sensation, over 2.77 000 people going to the exhibition.

It was felt that the public in India should know something of what the British Navy had been doing during the war, and accordingly fifty-two of the most striking of these pictures were purchased by Mr. F. D. Bennett, O.B.E., and placed at the disposal of the Publicity Board in India.

RECORD OF OUR FLEET.

In touring round the Exhibition, his Excellency was confronted with every phase of the war at sea.

Every craft employed by the Navy, from the mighty Super-dreadnought to the unassuming little trawler, could be seen upon their lawful occasions. The submarine is the vessel which has been most in the public eye, and the war against the U boat was very fully illustrated. When Tirpitz, the arch Hun, invented and organised his campaign of "frightfulness" against our merchantmen, he thought he had found the "achilles heel" of the British Empire, and the day when we should go humbly down on our knees and beg for peace was frequently advertised in the German papers. But the Hun, who always under-rates his enemies, forgot British ingenuity and pluck, and the photographs showed what wonderful resource the Navy had displayed in overcoming what, at one time, was a very serious menace. The pictures show depth charges, which deal death beneath the waters, the airships which spot and strafe the lurking pirates with their bombs, the nets in which they become entangled, and the destroyers, the enemy which perhaps the crews hold in the most deadly fear of all. The pictures which will most appeal to the public imagination are those of the glorious exploit of Zeebrugge. We see the Vindictive, covered with honourable scars, on her return from that memorable fight, and the block ships lying in Zeebrugge harbour, preventing ingress and egress for the Huns' mosquito craft. One of the photographs showing our old cruisers blocking the fairway at Zeebrugge was taken by a German airman and is of historic interest. In addition, there is shown the work of the Red Cross service, the skilful and kindly nurses, and last, but not least, there are photographs of the Wrens, showing how the women of England have helped to win the war.

INTRODUCTORY SPEECH.

The Hon. Mr. Strangman, in addressing his Excellency said that in the first instance he tendered grateful thanks to his Excellency for opening this Exhibition. The main feature of the Exhibition, he said, was the excellent set of naval pictures, the collection and exhibition of which were due to the fine public spirit of Mr. F. Bennet who purchased them and brought them out to India after they had been exhibited in London and has since lent them free of charge for exhibition in various parts of India. By a fortunate coincidence, their Exhibition takes place at a time when the chief fighting head for the first two years of the War at that great Service which they represent was expected in Bombay, a coincidence which would no doubt serve to accentuate the public interest in them. The remaining items form merely the beginning of what will be a large and representative permanent Museum in Bombay composed of relics of the great War which has just come to a close.

The value of such a museum must be obvious. It must in the first place tend to keep alive a recollection of what would otherwise be liable to be forgotten despite the terrible magnitude of the issues and consequences involved. It must in the second place tend to bring home to the minds of the people a matter which unfortunately is by no means sufficiently appreciated, he meant the great and important part taken by India in general and by Bombay in particular in the War and all connected with it. The exhibits already collected form but the beginning; they were in no sense representative but with the aid it is hoped to obtain from the Museum in London and Delhi and from private contributors he trusted that some-

(Continued in column 5.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, 11*th March,* 1919.

A SEARCHING INDICTMENT.

The report of the Industrial Commision was described by the Viceroy as a State-paper of the greatest importance, but Indian opinion has definitely settled to the view that the machinery of action proposed in the report cannot in important respects be geared on to the realities of our industrial position. The report has already been subjected to an exhaustive analysis in these columns. Nevertheless, there are certain glaring features of it which cannot be too often condemned. We reproduced from the "Modern Review" a powerful article by Sir P. C. Ray on the recommendations of the Industrial Commission and his scathing criticisms are such as should command the serious attention of all who are genuinely interested in the industrial revival of the country. We are already in full realisation of the fact that the industrial expansion of nations is proceeding at fever-heat and no proposal is worth much which does not distinctly aim at the organisation of business under indigenous control. The danger of backward countries being rapidly mortgaged in their resources has distinctly darkened our outlook. It is not enough if in the immediate future a handful of industrialists are grudgingly allowed opportunities for development; the real need of the country is that there should be large classes of people with room to grow as manufacturers and with facilities to work up their natural resources. For this purpose no aggressive policy against foreign countries is required, but only those conditions which industrially advanced nations set up for themselves in the beginning. The number of factories in the country is no index to the prosperity of the people; rather, the number of foreign-owned institutions point to the disinherited condition of the people themselves. It is from this national standpoint that Sir P. C. Ray examines the proposals of the Commission, and condemns them. Nobody can accuse Sir P. C. Ray of ignorance about the value of knowledge and skill in the industrial reorganisation of the country, as he is one of the most eminently qualified critics we have on the place of the laboratory in the development of modern business.

After discussing the causes of the comparative inertia of the community and pointing out the methods of strangulation levelled against Indian industries by the selfishness of alien exploiters in the past, Sir P. C. Ray rightly condemns the passive attitude of the Government in approaching the question as a problem of the masses. We may possess the richest scientific bureaus and the most exclusive patents in the world, but unless the information is made available for the use of the people they will remain in the slough of poverty to which they are consigned; that is to say, till there is a sufficient degree of enlightenment among them, they will remain the victims of those who practically despoil them of the fruits of their labour. There is of course room for the organisation of cooperation and private initiative, but "the most fatal mistake—a mistake which now almost borders upon political crime—has been the hostile attitude of the Government towards elementary mass education". This is the plight of the primary producers, and Sir P. C. Ray rightly insists that the installing of costly establishments which fail to reach them in actual work, is a step from the wrong end and in the wrong direction. Industrial regeneration is not so narrow in its scope that it can be achieved by departmental experts, so long as the people remain in poverty and ignorance. As regards the organisation of Scientific and Technical Services, the criticisms are no less damaging to the proposals of the Commission. For whose benefit can the findings of expensive research be available? Sir P. C. Ray cites the case of the Institute at Pusa with its paraphernalia of Imperial and Provincial Services; for it is the fact that all the information furnished through Press notices, circulars and bulletins fail effectively to assist the rural classes in their work-a-day life. The Indianisation of Services is the primary condition that makes them really useful to the people, as contact with them and enthusiasm for them cannot be possible in a high degree with foreign employees. Further there is the consideration that when non-Indians are engaged, they fail to be of first-class quality, notwithstanding the extravagant terms offered to them. "Recruits for the Services—especially chemical Services should be obtained at as early an age as possible, preferably not exceeding 25 years". Sir P. C. Ray unqualifiedly condemns the criminal optimism of the Commissioners in recommending these preposterous methods of recruitment. Worse than the method of appointment, with the usual discrimination of "Imperial" against "Provincial" Services, are the strange provisions for their improvement:—

> "We should thus secure the University graduate, who had done one or perhaps two years' post-graduate work, whether scientific or practical, but would not yet be confirmed in specialisation. We assume that the requisite degree of specialisation will be secured by adopting a system whereby study-leave will be granted at some suitable time after three years' service, when a scientific officer should have developed a distinct bent."

Sir P. C. Ray criticises the lamentable ignorance which the report displays in suggesting these proposals and says that "the choice lies between the best brains of India and the mediocres of England". Thus, India is to have a costly establishment of mediocres imported from abroad who by their very position are not capable of directly benefiting the rural classes. If, on the other hand, they become a sort of handmaid to alien enterprise, they will complete the work of alien exploitation at the expense of the tax-payer. Till there is a complete Indianisation of the Services, they will largely remain an economically ruinous agency. We talk of State-aid to industries, but once the Services are staffed by foreign personnel, all the insidious support received by non-Indian enterprise will go openly to strengthen the course of preferential patronage which is already manifest. With all the weight of his authority, Sir P. C. Ray says: "That three Indian members of the Commission in their sober senses could make up their minds to affix their signatures to this portion of the Report is what surpasses my understanding". After a thorough exposure of the prospect of our paying for a huge system of out-door relief to imported mediocres from England, Sir P. C. Ray proceeds to illustrate the danger of the extinction of Swadeshi concerns under the new stress of foreign exploitation. In this respect, there can only be a continuation of past abuses in an aggravated form. There is an appropriate reference to the attempt to hush up the Peerbhoy revelations, but the difficulties of Government patronage for Indian products will, under novel conditions and the pressure of foreign management, only increase. To unearth the mineral wealth of India is a great enterprise, and if the field is going to be captured by alien agencies, the real profit of the output will stand as a dead loss to the country, the only gain being the hired labourer's share of the extracted wealth. The contention that there is a fair field and no favour is useless, and hardly true considering the handicaps of indigenous enterprise. If protection is asked for, it is a claim which does not trench on the rights of non-Indian agencies. In a word, the reduction of India to a human cattle farm should cease, and the office of foreigners in uplifting indigenous industries can never be completely in favour of India. If care is not taken to defeat this peril, Sir P. C. Ray's judgment that the name of the Commission should be "Foreign Exploitation Commission" will be justified in the event.

"A PEOPLE'S BUDGET"!

The Financial Statement introduced by Sir James Meston in the Imperial Legislative Council last week embodies the most unsatisfactory and unjustifiable disposition of the country's finances that has been made during recent years. Sir James Meston had a great opportunity to see that the task of reconstruction was undertaken by the Government in a statesmanlike manner. Not only has he deplorably failed to rise to the occasion, but he has imposed on the country burdens which she cannot bear and has callously neglected those nation-building activities on the immediate and rapid development of which alone will depend whether the country is to take her proper place in the new world-order. While Sir James Meston's failure is not surprising, the failure of non-official members to safeguard the interests of the people and compel the Government to recognise the error of their ways by an adequate, rigorous and drastic condemnation of the glaring defects of the Financial Statement is especially deplorable. The speeches of non-officials, with one or two exceptions, are gravely disappointing. We cannot for a moment agree with Mr. Banerjea, who characterised the budget of the year as a "people's budget", and we are certain that the features of a "people's budget" will not be put so low by the public as Mr. Banerjea is disposed to do. The exemption of a large class of people is no doubt a great relief, but beyond that none of the allotments meant for the benefit of the people is adequate enough for unqualified appreciation. Sir James Meston was at a great advantage as some of the rambling criticisms of the day were given in justification of his position with regard to the larger items of expenditure. A close and searching analysis of the budget there was none, and we note with regret that none of the non-officials rose to the occasion in a manner worthy of their office as vigilant critics of the Finance Member.

The allotments for military expenditure depend on unprecedented conditions, but the fact remains that nearly half the receipts are devoted to the item. Sir Dinshaw Wacha's remark that while the military expenditure rose by 41 per cent., the expenditure on education rose by 44 and that for sanitation by 57 per cent. does not make for a correct comparison. The fallacy consists in the fact that the provision for education and sanitation cannot rightly be judged by improved allotments, but on the fact that it has never been adequate at all. If at any time in the history of India, the provision for these departments had been adequate, the argument of proportional increase may have been satisfactory. Moreover, we owe the increase mentioned to the Provincial Governments and not to the forethought or generosity of the Central Government. When Sir James Meston was pressed about the inadequacy of expenditure on education, he fairly threw up the sponge and said that he should like to see a great national movement with "national funds" for education, and "he was not without hope that such a national movement would see something further in the increase of public health." We thought that the State always should regard it as one of its own primary duties to undertake the education of the people and we cannot imagine why Sir James Meston should now think of making over this *damnosa hereditas* of the bureaucracy to a "great national movement" rising in his vision. The little addendum about "public health" seems to match the main proposition very well, but the whole tumbles in bathos when we are told that "if they came they would be the first fruits of the desire for responsible Government." Lamb used to say about Coleridge's sermons that they were his own fun; and all this theory of Sir James Meston about "a national movement" and "public health" may be his fun. It certainly does not relieve the Government of their responsibility.

The approval of railway expenditure in terms of glowing enthusiasm is hardly more convincing, when against it the demands of irrigation are adroitly discounted. Sir Dinshaw Wacha said that irrigation works could not make greater progress on account of the dearth of water-works engineers. But we are not sure that there is in contrast to railway engineers (who presumably are available in plenty), such a tremendous famine of water-works men as could be quoted as an argument. The capital expenditure sanctioned is beyond the programme of the Inchcape Committee, and while there is actual famine raging, the reason that additional mileage would facilitate transport of foodstuffs in the long run, is by no means appealing. For the Finance Member to have contended that all the money asked for irrigation works was granted is clever, but not fair. For in his own Statement he said that owing to certain causes "*no irrigation works of any importance were sanctioned or investigated during the present year.*" That admission must suffice for an answer. We also think that the practice of asking non-official members to suggest means of finding money after the ear-marking of all resources, is being carried to lengths which would make all suggestions for revising the scale of provisions between two departments almost too absurd for serious reply. For the rest, the three days' examination of the Financial Statement and the fate of non-official resolutions have brought into relief the fact that the new procedure permitting non-official resolutions in the beginning has not been of any use, as the operation of official obstinacy and majority is there as a block at all times. As long as the bureaucracy are content to give schemes of public amelioration the secondary place, the old difficulties will exist. We are glad that in the general discussion Mr. Patel took a candid view of the urgent problems that await solution in the country. The shame of poverty, illiteracy and high mortality is with us, and till the Government take adequate steps against the gradual overcoming of these appalling evils, there is no warrant for speaking of a "people's budget."

Notes of the Day.

Enter Lord Sinha.

"Lord Sinha spoke without any trace of nervousness and showed a complete knowledge of his subject and a complete grasp of parliamentary technicalities." Thus does Reuter's correspondent describe Lord Sinha's debut in the House of Lords. To his countrymen who are fully aware of the accomplishments and capacities of Lord Sinha, the distinctly favourable impression which he has created in the House of Lords will hardly come as a surprise. The highly appreciative terms in which Lords Crewe and Islington spoke about him are not, however, the less gratifying. Lord Crewe looked forward confidently to Lord Sinha's conduct of the various important measures of which he would have the charge. So far, of course, as the actual conduct of official measures in the Lords is concerned, there is not the slightest doubt that Lord Sinha will be eminently successful no less than tactful. But the true test of his success will be the extent to which he will act upon the realisation that the audience whom he must satisfy will be about five thousand miles away.

Britain's Debt to the Late Amir.

The staunch loyalty of the late Amir Habibulla to the British has left no room for doubt in the mind of any British politician. Perhaps the best account of His late Majesty's relations towards Britain was recently given in the "Edinburgh Review", by Mr. Ikbal Ali Shah, who wrote from the doubly valuable vantage ground of personal experience and Western culture. The late Amir was urged by a section of his ryots to declare a Jehad against the British in consequence of the holy war declared by the Shaikh-ul-Islam at Constantinople. The Amir received them on the bridge over the Kabul river, Koran in hand, and called upon them to point to any passage in the Holy Book, which justified hostilities against trusted friends. The apostles of evil were dumbfounded and Shah Habibulla cried out referring to the British: "These *Firingis* are our friends. They are my friends. In the light of the faith I have decreed and now repeat my decree that no subject of mine shall lift a finger against the *Firingis*." The Musalman territory of Afghanistan has earned the unquestioned gratitude of Britain. Those who have crossed the North-West Frontier borders and have experienced the volcanic fanaticism of the tribes, the Mohmands, the Mahsuds and numerous others notoriously known locally as *jang-ju* or fight seekers, can realise the strain which the ruler of Kabul must have felt at the opposition which his policy created all round for hundreds of miles off Kabul. If India or, at least, the Frontier provinces have been spared the horrors of an armed conflict, it is due entirely to the political prescience and the historic fidelity of the late Shah of Kabul.

Shackles on the Press.

While the imposition of the Rowlatt Bills is threatened it is as well to be reminded of the severities of the Press Act which is still in operation and which was the subject of a scathing indictment by the Press Deputation to the Viceroy two years ago, on the 6th March 1917. Along with other notorious disabilities inflicted upon public writing the following list should refresh our memories as to the bonds taken from spirited publicists who would advance the national interest of India. The "Bombay Chronicle" has had to pay a security of Rs. 2,000; the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" Rs. 5,000; the initial security of "New India" was once forfeited and it had to put down a fresh deposit. The "Mahratta" has already parted with Rs. 1,000; the "Modern Review" Rs. 500; the "Dacca Herald," the "New Times," the "Home Ruler," the "Searchlight," and the "Hindustan" have each of them been deprived of the use of Rs. 500. Mr. Tilak's "Kesari" has had to deposit Rs. 5,000. The "Hindvashi" has been called upon to furnish a security of Rs. 600. The important point to remember is that the interest accruing on these sums is withheld from their rightful owners. Mrs. Besant complains that she is deprived of the interest on Rs. 12,000 in respect of her "New India". Her particular grievance is that there is no permission even in the Press Act for extorting such a huge sum as security and that yet it is perpetrated. She lays stress "on the worthlessness of Government promises made to prepare the passage of obnoxious measures, as the promise of the Hon. Mr. Sinha, now Under Secretary of State for India, that a man should receive interest on the security he was compelled to lodge." "Security" as she says, "has now become the imposition of a yearly fine,—a scandalous abuse."

New Historic Finds.

Items of great interest to students of researches into Moghul history are embodied in the report on the public instructions in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh for the year ending March 31st, 1918. For the draft of the report we are probably indebted to Mr. G. S. Bajpai. In connection with the original research work in the provinces we learn that in Dacca was found a copy of the *Bedshahnama* of Muhammad Waris, including what may be termed the civil list of Shah Jehan's time. A more curious and interesting discovery was made in Bhopal, although we are not quite clear what connection the United Provinces Educational Department had with that independent State. In Bhopal was discovered a transcript of the testament of Emperor Babar. Besides, the discovery of a contemporary history of the Courts of Babar and Humayun entitled Zinat-ul-Ishrat is announced. We hope that early steps will be taken for the publication of these valuable historical records.

Lord Ameer Ali: An Expectation.

Since the elevation of Sir Satyendra Sinha to the British peerage rumour has been rife of similar distinction to be conferred upon other Indians. Reports are persistent that the next honour of the kind is to go to a Parsi captain of indigenous industries. The "Muslim Herald" of Allahabad, however, learns that the next recipient of the peerage will be the great Musalman jurist, scholar and statesman, the Right Hon. Mr. Ameer Ali. Apart from Moslems, who owe him a great debt, no community will rejoice more than the Parsis at the conferment of the delayed honour on him because of his known profound studies in and genuine sympathy with Persia past and present.

Completing the Work.

The great Reforms Act passed last year, while it enfranchised six million women, has left a great sore behind inasmuch as it has sanctioned a most arbitrary bar against women under thirty. Advocates of complete enfranchisement of woman have, however, not relaxed their efforts. According to the mail papers:

> The executive of the Labour Party has agreed to a draft of a new Women's Emancipation Act, and it is hoped that the Parliamentary Labour Party will have an opportunity to introduce it in the new Session. The object of the Bill is to abolish certain restraints and disabilities now imposed upon women to which men are not liable, and its effect would be to enable women to hold any civil or judicial office or place of profit or trust under his Majesty." It further allows for an amendment of the Representation of the People Act, 1918, which would give a woman precisely the same rights as are given to men under that statute.

It is natural that the Labour Party, which is now the most democratic party in Britain should take upon itself to complete the work of bringing woman into her, at least, so far as political rights are concerned.

INDIAN BUDGET DEBATE.

SIR S. NAIR ON EDUCATION GRANT.

MR. CHANDA'S INDICTMENT OF DELHI BUREAUCRACY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 10.

The Imperial Legislative Council met this morning, Sir George Lowndes presiding. Mr. W. M. Hailey took the oath of allegiance. Sir Sankaran Nair introduced the budget heads under Sanitation and Education. He quoted figures to show how the grant for educational purposes had been increased. He referred to the large balances of Imperial grant in the hands of the Provincial Governments, notably that of Bengal and hoped they would be able to utilise the amounts next year. Dealing with industrial education, Sir Sankaran Nair said the Government hoped to utilise large amounts next year when the recommendations made by the Industries Commission were considered. He next referred to the passing of the Compulsory Primary Education Bill by various provincial Governments. While sharing Mr. Sarma's views that the grant of primary education should be increased, the speaker endorsed everything said by Sir James Meston on the importance of getting a sufficient supply of trained teachers. Proceeding, he said, their expenditure was growing. Many of their research officers had been away on war work, but next year the Government was likely to get back many of the officers.

Trophies for the war museum were still being collected and they would, in due course, be exhibited to the public.

Mr. Sharp placed on the table a statement of education progress in India.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon-General Edwards reviewing the work of the Medical Department said medical research was now admitted to be a vital part of Government activities. After giving a brief review of the work of the Medical Department during the last two years in meeting with the enormous demands by the military in various theatres of the war, he enumerated different kinds of research work done in many laboratories in India. He offered thanks to the medical officers connected with those laboratories for their unselfish devotion to duty and who were denied the privilege of proceeding on active service. It was of the utmost importance that the people of India should get every chance of getting first class training in medical research in India. A school of tropical medicine, with a special hospital of its own will be shortly opened in Calcutta for which all credit was due to Sir Leonard Rogers. There was also every prospect of another school of tropical medicine and medical research being shortly opened in Bombay. He would like to see an imperial institute comprising an imperial library and bureau of medical research opened in Delhi and another institute opened in the Bombay Presidency. In his opinion without a Ministry of Public Health, as was being instituted in Great Britain, knowlege that was acquired could not be efficiently applied. The appalling epidemic of influenza which swept over and ravaged the whole India had drawn attention, in an acute form, to the urgent necessity of developing all the existing arrangements for research.

MR. SARMA RESOLUTION.

Mr. Sarma moved that the Budget allotment of £17.7 millions for the construction of railways etc., be reduced by £5 millions. He said although he was a firm believer in the rapid construction of railways with borrowed funds, he had not been satisfied that there was any necessity for such a large expenditure as was proposed, consistent with the needs of the country and other branches of administration, or the materials available to them. The non-official members were perfectly justified in asking for a reduction in the railway expenditure. Mr. Sarma, while granting that railways should be restored to pre-war efficiency said the existing passenger difficulty was due to abnormal conditions and there was nothing to show that they would continue hereafter. He quoted figures in support of his contention that the agricultural produce of this country had not increased so largely as to necessitate additional goods waggons to carry them.

MR. HOGG'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. M. N. Hogg in opposing the resolution said he did, not know whether he should wonder at the pertinacity of his friend or whether he should deplore his short-sightedness. He associated himself whole-heartedly with the excellent remarks made by Mr. Ironside on the subject on Friday last. In his opinion the grant was barely adequate for the requirements of the country. It was no use carping at the grant this year. For they would have to face the question again next year and in coming years unless the cost of materials would go down to the pre-war prices, which he did not believe was likely, for some years to come. They were on the eve of constitutional reforms which would enable members in the position of Mr. Sarma to exercise more powers and influence over financial matters, and he asked if it was likely to encourage the investment of capital in industries, if those possessing capital found members like Mr. Sarma taking up such an attitude on what was the real foundation of industrial progress. This resolution was calculated to do derable harm to the prospect of ent of English capital in this , and as regards Indian capital he ave it to Sir Fazulbhoy Currim- tell the Council what he thought e resolutions.

itanath Roy opposed the resolution. He considered it would be disastrous to the interests of commerce and industry to curtail the expenditure on railways. In view of the scarcity in different provinces it was extremely necessary that waggons should be multiplied, and rolling stock increased. It would be a misfortune to reduce the railway allotment particularly after considerable rolling stock had been removed to Mesopotamia.

Mr. Shafi opposed the resolution on behalf of the agricultural population of the Punjab. He referred to the transportation of rolling stock to Mesopotamia which resulted in the dislocation of trade. Apart from this, considerable inconvenience had been caused to third class passengers owing to shortage of carriages. Railway expansion was also necessary for the industrial development of India.

PRIORITY OF SPEECHES.

At this stage both Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and Pandit Malaviya almost simultaneously rose to address the Council. The Vice-President's eye first caught the Pandit and he called his name.

Pandit Malaviya said he would make his speech after Sir Fazulbhoy.

The Vice-President said his name had been called out.

The Pandit said he chose to speak after Sir Fazulbhoy and he (speaker) would claim his right.

The Vice-President said he would be justified in refusing him permission to speak.

The Pandit replied he should seek permission to speak afterwards.

Later, he said all along the commercial community had felt the pinch of shortage of waggons. He hoped Mr. Sarma would withdraw the resolution.

After Sir Fazulbhoy had concluded his speech the Vice-President said he would give Pandit Malaviya an opportunity to speak, but he would refer him to rule eleven of the Council Regulations which stated that the member should speak in the order directed by the President.

Pandit Malaviya in attempting to discuss the interpretation of the rule was ruled out of order. Speaking on the resolution, he combated the arguments of Mr. Hogg and Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S SUPPORT.

Pandit Malaviya in supporting the resolution said he understood that the point Mr. Sarma made was that the provision made for railways was excessive. One argument used against him was that railways had been starved in the past years and the amount provided was equivalent to what should have been provided according to the recommendations of the Mackay Committee now. The recommendations of that Committee had not been carried out even in the years before the war and he submitted it was peculiarly a bad time to select the present period to make up the deficiencies. He had never heard that because a man had been starved for three days he should be stuffed with three days' food to make up for the past. The opposition of some of the non-official Indian members was due to the suspicion that money would not be spent reasonably, properly, and without extravagance. When they got power they would show that they would develop and extend railways to a much larger extent more economically and to greater benefit to the country. That was the gist of their opposition. The Government might deal with the resolution as they liked.

Sir Thomas Holland replying covered the ground of the railway policy of the Government.

MR. SARMA'S REPLY.

Mr. Sarma in replying to the debate said the warmth of Sir Thomas Holland's speech convinced him more than before the justification for his resolution. With regard to Sir Thomas' humorous remarks regarding his (speaker's) becoming the future Finance Member of the Government of India, Mr. Sarma said he did not think for years to come Indians five thousand times more brilliant than himself would come to occupy that position. For lack of arguments the Commerce Member had got hold of some jokes used in reference to him by Sir Dinshaw Wacha.

Mr. Sarma proceeding, complained of the lack of details of the railway programme and said unless that was available to convince him he would continue to hold that the allotment was excessive. He severely deprecated the Government's embarkation on a new policy in that indirect fashion. The resolution was negatived and the Council adjourned for lunch

POLICE AND JAILS.

The Council reassembling after lunch Sir William Vincent in introducing the estimates of the Home Department heads said under the head "Police" there was an interesting item namely the reorganisation, pay and granting of the Imperial Police. This change would take effect from 1st January 1919. The bulk of the cost would be borne by the provinces, and he understood that in the current year it will be met by savings under other heads. He hoped the change would be acceptable generally because they were giving relief to the men who had served well and who had been labouring under particular strain and stress during the last four years of war. The lower ranks of the police had also been well provided for.

Another item of interest, he said, came under the head "Jails". About five years ago his predecessor had announced the intention of the Government of constituting a Jail Commission to enquire into the Jail administration with a view to bring our system up to the modern standard. But the war had intervened and year by year they had to abandon the project in which his predecessor and himself had taken a good deal of interest. This year he was glad to say they proposed to undertake the work. The constitution of the Committee was not yet complete, but there will be besides a chairman, two Inspectors-General of Police, an expert of standing from England, two non-official Indian gentlemen and one high administrative official. In the first instance, they would assemble in England and if necessary will visit America, finally return to India and make their report here. He was perfectly sure that their work would not long be delayed.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

Under the head "Law and Justice" two matters were of interest. The first was the conversion of the Punjab Chief Court into a High Court. The change would take effect from 1st April. He was sure this will be a subject of great gratification to the hon. members. Another was the increase in the number of Civil Courts in Madras at the cost of one and a half lakhs of rupees a year.

There was one other matter he needed to mention and that was the great increase that had taken place in the cost of living. There appeared to be little prospect of normal conditions returning and the consequence was that the salaries of the Imperial and Subordinate Services were considered inadequate and it seemed to him right that he should warn the Council about the cost of administration as regards both the services rising very considerably.

INQUIRY INTO ADMINISTRATION OF DELHI.

In moving that the surplus in the Budget estimate for 1919-20 be reduced by 10,000 rupees in order to provide for the appointment of a mixed committee to enquire into the administration of the Delhi province, Mr. Chanda said it would seem striking why a member from distant Assam took upon himself to move a resolution about Delhi. It was because that there was no non-official representation of Delhi in the Imperial Legislative Council. The idea of keeping the Government of India away from any provincial Government as embodied in the famous Despatch was never carried out. Though the Government of India ran away from Calcutta to avoid the proximity of provincial government, a new provincial government essentially and entirely bureaucratic in nature, had slowly sprung up round the Imperial Government, bereft of the benefits which the people enjoyed under other provincial governments.

The speaker gave the history of the formation of the present province of Delhi, its area, population and form of Government, and proceeded to show that the ordinary rights of citizenship such as representation in the Legislative Council were denied to her. Formerly, the Delhi V division, along with Amballa, had the right of electing a representative to the Punjab Legislative Council. Now, the Imperial enclave Delhi had no representation in the Imperial Legislative Council and the ordinary right of ventilating administrative and other grievances were thus denied to the citizens of Delhi. He next touched on the local self-government of Delhi and said there was the municipality with the Deputy Commissioner (a military man) as chairman and a Notified Area Committee—rather a mystifying name-consisting of three European officials and one nominated Indian for the administration of the civil portion of Delhi.

Referring to the administration of justice the speaker said the highest court of appeal for Delhi was the Chief Court of Punjab, but, unlike the Patna High Court, the judges of which held circuit courts in Orissa, which was a part of that province, there was no intention of having any circuit court at Delhi.

OFFICIAL HIGHHANDEDNESS.

After giving an account of the constitution of the services, civil and educational, Mr. Chanda said there was no way of bringing public opinion to bear upon the administration of the province and there being no healthy check, there was no end of official high-handedness interfering with personal liberty, the right of public speech, and public action. He gave several instances to illustrate his points such as the refusal of specified routes for the Ramlila procession in 1917, the Mohurrum procession in the same year, the Congress Presidential procession last December, and above all, the stopping of public meetings on several occasions.

Concluding, he said everybody expected the Imperial city, the area under the direct administration of the Government of India, to have a most up-to-date, a most liberal, and popular administration which might be held up as a model for the other provincial governments.

MR. PATEL ON THE BUDGET.

The following is the full text of the Hon. Mr. Patel's speech in the Imperial Legislative Council on the Financial Statements:—"Sir, the Financial Statement, as presented by the Finance Minister, in my respectful opinion, is nothing if it is not unsatisfactory. I say so, with all the sense of responsibility of an Additional Member of this Council. I look at the Budget from the tax-payer's point of view, and what is that point of view? The tax-payer expects that a substantial, if not a greater, portion of the money that he pays, should go towards the amelioration of his condition. Now consider for a moment what the pressing problems of this country are. Anyone who goes about the country, knows what they are. It requires no proof. The extreme poverty is one, the proverbial illiteracy is another, and the fearful mortality the third. Now I put it to this Council to consider whether adequate provision has been made in the Budget to meet any of these pressing problems. We have the estimated revenue of £123 millions. In order to break illiteracy you should find some decent provision under the head of Education. In order to check poverty you would expect some adequate provision under the heads of Agriculture and Industry for, in my opinion, without industrial development the poverty of the country will not vanish, and thirdly the high mortality could, to some extent, be remedied by appropriate provision under the heads of Sanitation and Medical. Now, looking to the figures, Sir, you will find that out of this £123 millions a provision of £48,884,900 is made for Education. Under the head of Medical, you find a provision of £1,338,100. Under the head of Sanitation, £957,200; while under the head of Agriculture you have £101,600, and on Scientific and Miscellaneous, including Industrial, I understand it is £665,700. All told, it amounts to a magnificent provision of something over £8 millions out of £123 millions of the estimated revenue of this country. Now, is that an adequate provision, an appropriate provision, for meeting the pressing problems of the day? I say, it certainly is not. While the rest of the revenue is distributed on Military, Railway interest, Posts and Telegraphs, Mint and the like, the main features of the Budget to my mind are: firstly, that the Military expenditure has mounted up to double the pre-war figure. Now with regard to this particular point I may mention, as my hon. friend, Mr. Chanda, remarked, that in 1914 or 1915 the provision on this head was £22 millions, and I find, from the proceedings of the Council, that my late hon. friend, Mr. Gokhale, complained bitterly against a provision of even £14 or £16 millions under the head of Military. So practically one-third of the total revenue of India is budgetted for on account of the Military expenditure of this country. Then the second important feature in the Budget is, that no additional grants worth the name are sanctioned for Education and Sanitation. The third is that the outlay on Irrigation has been curtailed by £400,000. And the fourth is that Railways, as has been remarked by so many hon. members, have come in for special favour, the allotment for capital outlay only being £17 millions and something more. This provision exceeds, in my humble opinion, the wildest dreams of the Railway magnates themselves. The fifth is that to adjust the balance it is proposed to raise a loan of 15 millions, not for the purpose of Sanitation, not for the purpose of Agriculture, not for the purpose of Medical Relief, but, as put it, to adjust the balance.

WHAT OF INDUSTRIES?

The last important feature is, the absence of any provision whatsoever to carry out the recommendations of the Industrial Commission. The only favourable feature of the Budget is the concession in regard to a certain class of income-tax-payers. Barring that, the Budget, in my opinion is, as a whole, highly disappointing. But, before I close my observations, I should like to ask the Hon. the Finance Minister to give a word of explanation on two points. One is that a resolution in September last for a further contribution towards the war expenditure was passed subject to the sanction of the two Houses of Parliament, during the debate on the Excess Profits Bill and in the narrative presented by the Hon. the Finance Minister, we do not find whether a word to suggest that sanction has been obtained or not. One cannot be sure in these days of that sanction, particularly in view of numerous protests against the resolution of this Council in favour of any further contribution, so, I should like to have a word of explanation on that. And, secondly, I have been reading recently, in the newspapers, that the Secretary of State has been pleased to sanction further increase in the emoluments of the Medical Service, and I believe some other service, the Indian Police Service. Now I should like to know whether the provision, that has been made under the head Medical and under the head Police, includes provision for these increased salaries or not. I find nothing in the whole, warranted to show that the sanctioned increase has been provided for. If it has not been provided for, I should like to know whether it is proposed to do so, and, if so, whether the members of this Council would be given an opportunity to express their opinion on the proposals

BLACK BILLS.

BOMBAY LADIES' PROTEST MEETING.

A ladies' meeting to protest against the Rowlatt Bills will be held to-day at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at China Baug, Girgaum Back Road. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and other ladies will address the meeting.

The notice convening the meeting has been signed by the following ladies:—Mrs. Shirinbai Manekji Kharsedji, Miss Shushilabai Jaykar, Mrs. Mohsin Tayebji, Dr. Nagutai Joshi, Mrs. Sunderbai Hansraj Pragji, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhle, Mrs. Manibai Ratansy Dharamsey, Mrs. Ramibhai Morarji Kamdar, Mrs. B. Lukmani, Mrs. Bachubai Dharamsy Thakkar, Mrs. Hirabai Tata and Mrs. Tarabai Mansukhlal Master.

EXPORT OF RICE FROM KARACHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, March 10.

It is announced that under instructions from the Government of India the export of rice from Karachi to Overseas destinations will not be permitted after March 31st.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Mar. 10.

There has been nearly general rain in the North-West Frontier Province and probably moderate to heavy snow in Kashmir for which information is wanting. Cherat, and Landikotal report one inch, Parachinar three quarters, Peshawar a half.

Forecast:—Dry weather except for few falls in western Himalayas.

INDIAN REFORMS.

QUESTION IN LORDS.

LORD SINHA'S MAIDEN SPEECH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 4.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., March 10.

Lord Sinha delivered his maiden speech in the House of Lords to-day in reply to Lord Sydenham who asked when the opinions of provincial governments on the Montagu-Chelmsford report would be available to Parliament. Lord Sydenham also asked for information regarding the riot at Katarpur last year. He said there had been too much reluctance to publish opinions not coinciding with those of Mr. Montagu. He hoped that Lord Sinha would believe that frankness was essential.

Lord Islington congratulated Lord Sinha on his appointment to his high office. He had been associated with Lord Sinha in public work in India and England for thirty years, therefore he could readily understand how Lord Sinha had come to occupy the very distinguished and responsible posts in connection with India and the Empire during the past ten years The present post would doubtless present many serious difficulties. Those who knew India best would realise that and nobody would realise it better than Lord Sinha who had shown characteristic public spirit in accepting the post.

Lord Sinha whose speech follows spoke without any trace of nervousness and showed a complete knowledge of his subject and a complete grasp of parliamentary technicalities.

Lord Crewe congratulating him drew the attention of the House to the easy manner in which he replied to questions and the manner in which he developed the points arising from these questions They could, said Lord Crewe, look forward confidently to his conduct of the various important measures of which he would have the charge

LORD SINHA.

Lord Sinha thanked Lord Islington for his generous remarks and also their Lordships for the manner in which they had received Lord Islington's tributes. Lord Sinha said his task would be an easy one as he had only to draw attention to what had already been promised. Proceeding, Lord Sinha quoted extracts from the Secretary of State's replies in the House of Commons on February 17th and 19th also extracts from Lord Islington's replies in the House of Lords in November last. Continuing, Lord Sinha said the Government of India despatch giving views on the opinion of the local governments had not yet been received. It was expected at the end of March and it would be presented to Parliament. Lord Southborough and his committees were *en route* for England and it was expected that their reports would be available at the end of March. Lord Sinha concurred with Lord Sydenham as regards the need for absolute frankness and said that copies of the Indian Industrial Committee's reports would be available on March 6th. He agreed with Lord Islington respecting the urgency of this report and sympathised with the complaint that the Government of India prior to this Commission had not been too progressive in industrial matters. It was the earnest hope of all concerned that the recommendations of this Commission should be carried out as soon as they had been considered by the Government of India, Mr. Montagu and Parliament. Mr. Montagu had already advised the Viceroy that no action would be taken until the opinions of local governments on the reports as well as that of the Government of India had been received and there would be ample opportunity given to the House of Lords to study the report and raise discussions before action was taken.

MRS. BESANT'S APPEAL.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 4.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., March 10.

The Privy Council has reserved judgment on Mrs. Besant's appeal.

AERIAL POSTAL SERVICE TO CONTINENT.

LONDON TO COLOGNE IN 10 HOURS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 3.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., March 10.

An aerial postal service has been instituted between England and the Continent in order to carry mails to the army of occupation. Mails thus carried will reach Cologne in ten hours instead of five days as hitherto. The mails arrive at Folkestone by train and are taken in motor lorries to the aerodrome where machines are in readiness to load up. Twenty-three bags were taken across on the first journey by four machines.

NEW HONOURS.

VISCOUNTCY CONFERRED ON LORD FINLAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., March 10.

A viscountcy has been conferred upon Lord Finlay, the peerage upon Sir George Askwith and knighthood upon Mr. Patrick Quinn.

ZIONIST ASPIRATIONS.

DELEGATION TO PEACE CONFERENCE.

BRITAIN AS MANDATORY OF PALESTINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 3.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., March 10.

PARIS.—The Zionist delegation announces that they are confident that the Zionist claims, which have been submitted to the Peace Conference for the reconstitution of the Jewish national home in Palestine will be recognised. Details have yet to be worked out, but the Zionist ideal has already triumphed.

After the Zionist delegation withdrew from the Council Chamber of the Peace Conference, Mr. Balfour sent a message congratulating the members upon the success achieved.

M. Tardieu declared that France does not object to Britain having mandatory power over Palestine on behalf of the League of Nations.

ATTEMPTS TO GET RID OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT'S CONDEMNATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 3.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., March 10.

COPENHAGEN.—A telegram from Berlin says the German Government in a lengthy manifesto denounces the attempts to get rid of the National Assembly, condemns the strikes and declares that only work can save the empire. It promises the socialisation of suitable industries and asseverates its resolve to wage relentless war against terrorism.

A Bill has been introduced in the Weimar Assembly for the nationalisation of the coalfields.

SURRENDER OF GERMAN MERCHANT FLEET,

INTERRUPTION OF NEGOTIATIONS AT SPA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 7.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., March 10.

A communiqué from Paris says, information was given to the Supreme War Council to-day concerning the interruption of the negotiations at Spa regarding the surrender of the German merchant fleet.

Mr. Lansing submitted a proposal regarding the German cables.

The Council decided at the request of the Italian delegates to appoint an inter-Allied military commission to enquire into the incidents at Laibach. The Council completed the discussion regarding the revictualling of Austria-Hungary.

Mr. Lloyd George made a statement regarding military terms of the preliminary peace with Germany.

THE LAIBACH QUESTION.

PERSONNEL OF COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., March 10.

A communiqué from Paris says the Supreme War Council this afternoon appointed General Gordon for Britain, General Savy, for France, General Treat for the United States and General Secre for Italy to form a commission to enquire into the Laibach question.

M. Tardieu presented the report of the Belgian Commission. Its conclusions, which favoured the revision of the treaty of 1839 were adopted.

A decision regarding the representation of the smaller Powers on the financial and economic commissions will be taken on Monday. The Council discussed the interruption of the negotiations at Spa.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 10.

It is understood that on the expiry of the term of office in June next of the members of the Madras Legislative Council there will be a re-election to fill their seats, and that there will be no extension granted.

MEDICAL SERVICES COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 10.

The Medial Services Committee arrived here by special train from Calcutta yesterday evening. The Committee commenced to record evidence *in camera* at noon today at Ripon Buildings and will leave for Bombay on Friday next.

PREVENTION OF INSANITARY AREAS.

DEBATE IN CORPORATION.

"ENRICHED" LANDLORDS AND POOR TENANTS.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Rahimtoolah Currimbhoy presiding, when consideration was given to the Committee's report regarding the application of 63½ degree rule to the new buildings. There were several amendments moved, but although the sitting was prolonged by quarter-of-an-hour, the discussion was not finished, as the President was anxious to come to a decision on the very day, as otherwise the question would have to be postponed for ten days. The Corporation, however, adjourned to Thursday week after discussing the question for about twenty minutes after the usual time.

The Corporation considered the Committee report regarding the amendment of the Municipal law so as to obtain powers for regulating building operations with a view to preventing the formation of insanitary areas within the City.

The main recommendations were:

"As regards building sites other than those previously unbuilt upon the Committee are of opinion that they should be divided into two classes, *viz.*, (1) those situated in very congested parts of the City, where the value of land is very high, and (2) those situated in other areas of the City; that to class (1) a standard of open space about buildings appreciably lower than that of the 63½ deg. rule should be applied and that to class (2) the 63½ deg. rule should be applied."

By this means the report wanted to divide the City into two areas for the purpose of improvement, and applying the 63½ deg. rule differentially.

The Hon. Mr. Chunilal Mehta, in moving that the recommendations be adopted and that the report be passed and recorded, said the report had met with the approval of most of the members of the Committee. He said the report was a fair and equitable one, and the main question was about the application of the 63½ deg. rule to the existing buildings. He asked the Corporation to accept the report. It was impossible and difficult for the people, who were employed in the thickest localities, to go to places which were far away from their places of business. It was not possible for them to go even to the northern side of the island. It was, therefore, proper that they should limit their progressive ideas until those men were in a position, financially, to remove to places outside the City. Even in cities like London there were always two standards, one for the most congested parts, and the other for the ordinary areas. They should take the report as a considerable improvement upon the existing state of things, and the speaker earnestly asked the Corporation to accept the report as a fair and equitable compromise. The by-laws were not the final word in sanitation. But they were a satisfactory solution of the problem, as the Corporation could neither go forward too fast, nor remain where they were.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia seconded.

MR. JAVLE'S AMENDMENT.

Dr. M. C. Javle said it was difficult to say whether it was a report of the majority or the minority, as there were as many minutes of dissent. The whole City was governed by one Municipal law, and it should be treated equitably; he therefore thought that the suggestion of the Committee to divide the City into zones was not at all a fair one. The 63½ deg. rule required urgent application in many parts of the City, as he had seen houses where even in day time they required the use of lamps, and the Corporation were taking upon their head the curses of the poor people who lived in such slums. The Corporation would be wise, therefore, in giving equal and fair treatment to all the areas in the City. If any mercy had to be shown it was to be shown to undeveloped areas. He therefore moved an amendment that the report, and the recommendations contained in it, should be made applicable to the whole city, and not to particular areas only.

Mr. S. D. Navalker seconded. He said the people had suffered more under the operations of the Improvement Trust than any other body. He was against the application of particular rules to particular areas in the city.

MR. WADIA'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. J. A. Wadia had great sympathy with the amendment, but he was agreeable to a lower standard, if it were acceptable to the majority of the Corporation. But he was opposed to the adoption of the report. He could understand Mr. Chunilal saying that he did not like the 63½ deg. rule to be applied at all, and that the whole city should remain as it was; but he could not understand his arguments when he advocated that two-thirds of the city should have the lower standard and to the remaining one-third should be applied the 63½ deg. rule. The only course which was a fair one, was to apply the rule to the whole city. The rule should be applied to the new, as well as old houses. He moved an amendment that the report be adopted subject to the modification—that in the A and B portions, all the old houses which were built should have 63½ deg. rule; that open spaces to the extent of 10 feet should be left open to the rear of the houses which were undergoing thorough repairs and compensation should be given in cases of pecuniary loss. Mr. Wadia said he did not want the landlords to be out of pocket, but he did not want them also to pocket money. He himself had house property worth rupees forty thousand, and he had been offered three lakhs for it, although he had not put a nail in it.

Mr. V. A. Dabholker said they should adopt the report as a small beginning.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy said because Mr. Wadia had invested his money in mill shares he was for the application of 63½ deg rule to the whole city. If the rule were made applicable to the whole city, how he asked, were the poor people to live in the city?

"ELEMENT OF NOVELTY" IN REPORT.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir thought there was certainly an element of novelty in the report, but he did not agree either with the amendments or the original report. At one time Mr. Orr demanded that the rule should be applied to the whole city. The Committee had examined the Commissioner's recommendations and adopted them. The speaker, however, differed from them.

He thought that the bye-laws, as at present drafted, should be adopted by the Corporation, and should not be revised as recommended by the report. It was not only a question of sanitation, but it was an economical question also. He appreciated Mr. Chunilal's argument that by applying the 63½ deg. rule they would increase the rent and thus make it difficult for poor people to live in the city. No private enterprise could house the mill-hands and make the scheme pay.

THIRD AMENDMENT.

Mr. Cowasji was in favour of the present bye-laws as already drafted by the Committee. He refused to subscribe to any bye-laws which made differential treatment possible. He moved an amendment that the report be recorded; that the bye-laws mentioned in the Committee's report to be applied to class I. be applied to the whole city, except to buildings on land previously unbuilt upon, or on which temporary buildings stood, etc., as per Corporation's resolution.

As it was past 5 p.m., (Bombay Time) the President said if they did not finish the discussion that day they would have to postpone the question to more than ten days, but as the members were anxious to come to a decision the Corporation continued sitting.

MR. PETIT'S RIDER.

Mr. J. B. Petit moved a rider to the amendment of Dr. Javle that a 10-feet area should be left at the rear of all houses which would be rebuilt from the plinth, etc.

Dr. Javle was agreeable to the rider.

LANDLORD ENVICTED BY WAR.

Mr. Petit said all arguments, about the property owners' losing, fell to the ground, as the value of the property had already increased too much during the war, and they had enriched enormously. If they did not accept Dr. Javle's amendment the progress would be too slow.

The discussion was then adjourned to Thursday next.

MR. GANDHI'S VOW.

INTERVIEW WITH VICEROY.

IS FORCE BASIS OF GOVERNMENT IN INDIA?

The Delhi correspondent of "The Hindu" wiring under date March 6, says:—

Mr. Gandhi interviewed the Viceroy; and though both could not agree, the meeting terminated with cordial relations.

Mr. Gandhi preaches stern passive resistance. The Viceroy held the view that Mr. Gandhi was hasty in appealing for passive resistance. Mr. Gandhi was saying he had always regarded that the foundations of the British Government rested on soul force. The Viceroy held the opposite view and seems to have doubted Mr. Gandhi's statement. Mr. Gandhi retorted if force should be the basis of the British Government in India, then all India should be considered disloyal, he being the first disloyal subject.

Mr. Gandhi holds the view that only the resignation of hon. members will suit the propose. One redeeming feature is there will be solid voting against the Bills.

THE ROWLATT BILLS.

PROTEST FROM VEJALPORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GODHRA, March 8.

Yesterday, a crowded public meeting was held at Vejalpore in Panch Mahals to protest against the Rowlatt Bills. Merchants and agriculturists attended in large numbers. Dr. Maneklal, Messrs. Dalsukhbhai Vaidya, Chunilal Parikh, Chandulal and Waman Mukadam had been specially there from Godhra. Dr. Maneklal was voted to the chair. Mr. Dalsukhbhai, Pleader, explained the Rowlatt Bills. Messrs. Waman Mukadam, Chunilal Vaidya and Chandulal also spoke and resolutions of protest were passed. Dr. Maneklal in his concluding speech, appealed to the masses to stand by Mahatma Gandhi in the Satyagraha movement at all sacrifice.

BHANDARA DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

SUPPORTS PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GONDIA, Mar. 10.

The second Session of the Bhandara District Conference was held at Gondia on Sunday, the 9th instant. Cultivators, landlords, traders and depressed classes were fully represented. The Thakkur of Raipur presided. Resolutions were passed condemning the Rowlatt Bills and supporting passive resistance.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE AGAINST BLACK BILLS.

The Satyagraha Vow.

Being conscientiously of opinion that the Bills known as the Indian Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill No. I of 1919 and the Criminal Law (Emergency Powers) Bill No. II of 1919, are unjust, subversive of the principles of liberty and justice, and destructive of the elementary rights of individuals on which the safety of the community as a whole, and the State itself, is based, we solemnly affirm that, in the event of these Bills becoming law and until they are withdrawn, we Shall refuse civilly to obey these laws and such other laws as A Committee, to be hereafter appointed, may think fit, and we further affirm that in this struggle we will faithfully follow truth and refrain from violence to life, person or property

LATEST SIGNATORIES TO SATYAGRAHA PLEDGE.

At the Satyagraha Sabha, Bombay, the total number of signatories stood yesterday at 468 out of whom 345 are from Bombay and 123 from mofussil. This does not include the Karachi names.

The Hon. Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Iyangar has signed the Satyagraha pledge.

Dayabhai Shailal.
Ramshankar Haribhai.
Devendranath Joshi.
Manibhai Dayabhai.
Parushottam Lallubhai.
Dajibhai Narayanbhai.
Ramprasad Misra, Editor, "Utsaha."
Ishwarbhai Javerbhai Amin.
Patel Bhailal Bapuji.
Patel Lakhajibhai Muljibhai.
Raojibhai Motibhai Patel.
Chotalal Mulchand Chokshi.
Mahadev Govind Bapat.
Kashinath Narayan Shevde.
B. V. Mandlik.
Mahadeo Daulatrao Chalke.
Abdul Husen Ismalji.
Bhailal Chunilal Thakkar.
Nanabhai Parmanandas Shroff.
Nanabhai D. Upadhye.
Manchanlal Maganlal Diwan.
C. Govind Iyengar.
M. B. Amin.
Raojibhai C. Amin.
Ishwardas Jagmohandas.
Dave Narbheram Dayashankar.
Shivashankar Nathu.
Vithal Raoji Bhagwat.
Shamji Ramji.
Popatlal Kurji.
Kesarichand Raychand.
Bhavanrao Anandrao.
A. T. Haveliwala.
H. G. Hussen.
Fidahisse Hasanbhai.
Abasbhai Hasanbhai.
Parshottam Parbhudas Mehta.
Ganpatrao Bapuji Velkar.
Balaji Ramrao Trilokekar.
Vishwambhar Dayal.

"BLESSINGS IN DISGUISE."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GODHRA, March 8.

At Shehera in Panch Mahals on the 8th March, a public meeting to protest against the Rowlatt Bills was held in the bazar. The villagers of nearly ten villages, merchants and agriculturists were present in large numbers. Mr. Laxmiram was voted to the chair. A resolution of protest was moved and passed unanimously and also a telegram was sent to the Viceroy. Mr. Waman Mukadam of Godhra who addressed the meeting said some calamities were blessings in disguise. They must know that these Bills would give them a new spirit, vigour, and energy to work for the Motherland. They should not lose heart by such dangerous laws. Continuing he explained what Mahatma Gandhi was going to do. He urged the masses to be very firm in their determination and to work without respite up to the end.

"THE ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I crave your permission to request you kindly to accommodate the following few lines in a suitable corner in the columns of your most valued and esteemed paper.

Does it not sound strange and absurd that a community, which boasts of a most glorious past, should still think of reforming an institution which was started nearly three decades ago; when the whole world is throbbing with newer and fresher schemes? If I simply limit my range of vision to the Presidency proper, I notice the sister communities vying with one another and making gigantic strides in education. Their propaganda in the propagation of education is, every day, growing more intense and acute. Within hardly a year we hear that institutions to impart higher education have been set afloat at Bombay, Surat, Hyderabad (Sindh), Mirpi and Dharwar. One would naturally question what the veteran institution, Anjuman-i-Islam is doing? It has fallen into unspeakable lethargy, and there is no knowing when it would wake up. Alas!

The prime founders of the Anjuman-i-Islam must have contemplated in their minds when they laid the foundation of the institution, that, in future, it would develop into a full-fledged college. But practically it ended where it commenced! In lieu of growing into a first grade college as one of your correspondents says "that the school has degenerated can never be doubted by those who are intimately connected with its affairs." Is it not ingrious for the community at large that they cannot even properly manage their single institution in the whole Presidency, except Sindh? I propose that a Committee consisting of acknowledged educational experts be organised to inquire into the faults that have crept into the institution and formulate a constitution, which, I am informed, the Anjuman-i-Islam, as at present, does not possess. If no such thing is done, I believe, the money expended on the institution is simply wasted.—Yours, etc.

KHADIM-I-QOUM.

Bombay, March 9.

POONA ANNUAL REGATTA.

SUCCESS OF SIGNAL SERVICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, March 8.

The final events of the Poona Annual Regatta were rowed off at Rosherville, this evening, in the presence of a concourse of people. The Oxenham Challenge Cup for senior pairs for the current year, was won by Empson and Wishart of Signal Service, while the Challene Cup for Service Fours likewise went to the same sporting corps. A great race was witnessed in the final of Service eights, when the Signal Service crew again won from the Royal Engineers by a bare eighth of a length. This was the third big event of the afternoon carried off by the Signallers. Mrs. Westropp presented the cups at the end of the evening's races. The results were:—

Service Fours, 3/4 mile.—Signal Service beat No. 5 Reserve Battalion by two lengths.

Mixed Double Sculls, 1/4 mile.—Miss O'Brien and Mr. Floyd beat Mrs. Orr White and Mr. Orr White easily by 2½ lengths.

Junior Fours, 1/2 mile.—Capt. Peeble's crew beat 3rd Sappers and Miners by one length.

Mixed Canoes, 200 yards.—Mrs. Hassett and Mr. Hassett beat Miss Macleod and Spicer, after a close and exciting race.

Service Eights, 3/4 mile.—Signal Service beat Royal Engineers after a tight race by a canvas time, 4 minutes and 40 seconds.

IN AID OF FAMINE FUND.

RUPEE FAIR AT LADIES' GYMKHANA.

A Rupee Fair, organised by Mrs. Neville Hunt, was held at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana, Bombay, yesterday, in aid of the Famine Fund and for India's Fund for St. Dunstan's Blinded Soldiers and Sailors. Her Excellency Lady Lloyd who performed the opening ceremony was on arrival received by Lady Jehangir, Mrs. Marten, Mrs. Talyarkhan, Mrs. Millard and others.

The Fair proved a brilliant success, for which great credit is due to Mrs. Hunt, who organised it, to Mrs. F. S. Talyarkhan who undertook the arrangements of the grounds and the side-shows, and to Lady Jehangir, Mrs. Marten, Mrs. J. B. Petit and other members of the Gymkhana. The side-shows proved a great attraction and were well patronised, and so were the fancy stalls, the concert, the cinema show and the numerous other attractions that were provided on the occasion.

BABY SHOW.

A Baby Show was held under the direction of Mrs. Chambers. There were a large number of entries, and the following won the prizes:—

1st prize for girls over 2 years—won by Nargis M. Naoroji aged 2 years, 4 months and 10 days, 42 lbs.—prize presented by Mrs. Marten.

1st prize for girls under 2 years—Annette Hunt, aged 14 months, 28 lbs.

1st prize for boys over 2 years—Master N. Ormerod.

1st prize for boys under 2 years—Master Harry Hone.

Mrs. Marten, Mrs. J. B. Petit and Lt.-Col. Meyer acted as judges for the Baby Show.

CHAMPARAN LIBEL SUIT.

DECREE AGAINST MR. IRWIN.

RS. 3,500 AS DAMAGES AND COSTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 10.

Judgment in what is known as the Champaran Libel Suit in which Mr. Donald James Reid sued Mr. William Stuart Irwin to recover Rs. 50,000 as damages for alleged defamation was delivered to-day at the High Court by Justice Rankin. The suit arose in connection with three letters published by the defendant in newspapers commenting on the conduct of the Champaran Agrarian Enquiry Committee in general and the plaintiff, who was a member of that committee, in particular. His Lordship held that the first two letters were not libellous but that the third letter in addition to being libellous was also malicious and awarded the plaintiff Rs. 3,500 as damages with costs.

LORD JELLICOE.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR RECEPTION.

The following arrangements have been made for the reception of Lord Jellicoe:—

Admiral John Rushworth, Viscount Jellicoe of Scapa, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 14th March 1919 on H. M. S. New Zealand, accompanied by Lady Jellicoe. Admiral and Lady Jellicoe will land at the steps of the Apollo Bunder at about 5 p.m., on which a salute of 17 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery. A Guard of Honour of British Infantry with Band will be drawn up, and the road from the Apollo Bunder to the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home will be lined by troops of the Garrison, A Guard of Honour with Band will be at Government House, Malabar Point. The Officers and other gentlemen named in the accompanying list are invited, if in Bombay, to attend to receive Admiral Jellicoe. Accommodation will also be reserved for any Ruling Princes and Chiefs who may have intimated to the Secretary, Political Department, their desire to be present. The Consular representatives of Portugal, Belgium, the United States, Japan and France are invited to be present, and seats will be reserved for such of them as may have intimated their desire to be present. Blocks of seats will be reserved for Naval and Royal Indian Marine officers and for Military officers (not being in civil employ) respectively. Tickets for these blocks will be distributed by the Naval and Military authorities, to whom they will be supplied by Government. The Civil officials and Members of Legislative Councils mentioned in the appended list will receive tickets direct from the Political Department.

ADMISSION TO CORPORATORS.

As the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay has expressed its desire to present an Address to Admiral Jellicoe on his arrival, a space will be reserved for the President and Members of the Corporation. The Executive Engineer, Presidency, will send a card of admission to each Member of the Corporation whose name is communicated to him by the President of the Corporation. Accommodation will also be allotted, as far as possible, to any ladies or gentlemen who may apply for tickets to the Assistant Secretary to Government, Political Department, Secretariat.

A very limited number of high officials and Naval and Military officers to whom previous intimation will be given and the President of the Municipal Corporation, will be introduced to Admiral Jellicoe at the head of the Bunder steps. All the remaining Naval officers present in Bombay of and above the rank of Captain will then be presented by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, his Majesty's Ships and Vessels, East Indies Station, and officers of corresponding rank in the Royal Indian Marine by the Director, Royal Indian Marine. Admiral and Lady Jellicoe will then proceed to the Block in which the Ruling Princes and Chiefs, if any, are seated, and introductions will be effected by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Admiral and Lady Jellicoe will then proceed to the dais, where the address will be read by the President of the Corporation, and Admiral Jellicoe will reply. The police should take steps to prevent persons moving about and to preserve silence on the Bunder during the reading of the address and Admiral Jellicoe's reply. Admiral Jellicoe will then drive to Government House, Malabar Point, escorted by a detachment of the Bodyguard of his Excellency, the Governor to call upon his Excellency, who will return the visit. The Commissioner of Police will arrange for the maintenance of order, and for keeping the streets clear.

Levee dress (blue) will be worn by all Civil officers entitled to wear uniform.

BLOCKS OF SEATS.

The Blocks of seats will be as follows:—

A. Ruling Princes and Chiefs
B. Military Officers
C. President and Members of the Municipal Corporation.
D. Officers of the Royal Navy and Royal Indian Marine
B. Consular representatives, Members of Legislative Councils, and high officials.
F. Other Gazetted Officers.
G. & H. Ladies of the families of any of the above.
I. & K. Other ladies and gentlemen. All persons are requested to be in their seats by 4-45 p.m.

LIST.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, His Majesty's Ships and Vessels, East Indies Station.
The Chief Justice of Bombay.
The Lord Bishop of Bombay.
The Members of Council.
The Judges of the High Court.
The General Officer Commanding, Southern Command.
The Additional Members of the Legislative Council of his Excellency the Governor-General resident in the Bombay Presidency.
The Commissioner in Sind.
The Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay.
The General Officer Commanding, Poona Division.
The General Officer Commanding, Bombay Brigade.
The Additional Members of the Council of his Excellency the Governor for making Laws and Regulations.
The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay.
The Director of the Royal Indian Marine.
The Administrator Apostolic of the Archdiocese of Bombay.
The Archdeacon of Bombay.
The Embarkation Commandant.
The Secretaries to Government.
The Director of Public Instruction.
The Accountant-General.
The Heads of Departments, Civil and Military.
The Collector of Bombay.
The President of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay.
The Municipal Commissioner of Bombay.
The Chairman, City of Bombay Improvement Trust.
The Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland.
The Chairman, Bombay Port Trust.
The Commissioner of Police, Bombay.
The Sheriff of Bombay.

Opinions of the Day.

Is India to be a Greater Ireland?

"The Bengalee."—We want an India, not torn by contention, controversy and agitation but rejoicing in free institutions and marching to the goal of freedom. Let it not be said that we asked the authorities for bread and they gave us stone instead. We want the Reforms to exercise their healing influence upon the country and not Sedition laws to drive the people to desperation. And in their desperation the people are forming the solemn league and covenant to refuse civilly to obey them in the event of the Sedition Bills becoming the law of the land. It will thus be seen that dire will be the consequences if the Government do not recognise the gravity of the present situation and turn awas from forging fetters at a time when larger liberties are wanted. We appeal to the Government, with all the earnestness we can command, to obviate such a contingency and desist from converting India into a greater Ireland. Let the authorities rise to the height of the occasion and not make a fetish of prestige. The issue before the Government is clear—Is India to be a greater Ireland?

Call of Duty.

"The Searchlight."—We have already expressed our opinion that the time is long gone by when Indian politicians had no better task to perform than practice mendicancy or higgle-haggling. We have demanded liberty, and declared our fitness for liberty. This is the supreme time when we can demonstrate our fitness. Sir William Vincent made an audacious remark when he said that our fitness for Self-Government will be judged by the measure of our co-operation with Government in passing the Rowlatt Bills. Mr. Mazharul Haque effectively met the remark in a characteristically blunt way. We agree with Mr. Haque that our fitness for self-government will be judged by the measure of our opposition to the Bills. There is enough indication that the Indian members of the Imperial Council will not present a solid phalanx of opposition. But under the present constitution of the Imperial Council it is impossible to expect the non-official representatives to be genuine exponents of Indian public opinion. Indian public opinion has to assert itself in its own way. The time for mere wordy battle is gone. The time for sacrifice has come. Only those can achieve liberty who can dare. It is in this view of the matter that we commend the pledge of Mr. M. K. Gandhi to the people of Behar. In their response to that call of duty will be demonstrated their fitness for freedom.

No Other Way Out.

"The Independent."—The chief thing to note is that Satyagraha has come: it is the duty of all Indians to accept it reverently in such form and measure as may be suitable for each. To those who feel that the vow should be taken in its comprehensive completeness as defined by Mr. Gandhi, as well as to those who would carry their resistance as far as the Black Acts and no further, as in the pledge signed by Mrs. Besant,—we would say: "Make up you minds; organise, and be ready for action." The only course that would be unworthy of any self-respecting and patriotic Indian is the egregious one of passive submission recommended by Sir Dinshaw Wacha and Messrs. Banerjea, Sastri and Shafi. The country must choose between Passive Resistance and the Black Acts. There is no other way out.

INSANITARY AREAS IN BOMBAY.

PREVENTION OF THEIR FORMATION.

APPLICATION OF 63½° RULE.

The Committee of the Bombay Corporation regarding the amendment of the Municipal Law so as to obtain powers for regulating building operations with a view to preventing the formation of insanitary areas within the City, have submitted their report, in the course of which they state:—It appears desirable to recapitulate briefly the history of this question as dealt with by this Committee and the Corporation from time to time. At a meeting of the Corporation held on the 22nd January 1912 Mr. G. O. W. Dunn moved the following proposition:—

That with a view to preventing as far as possible the formation of insanitary areas within the City in future, this Corporation are of opinion that the Bombay Municipal Act of 1888 requires amendment in order to ensure—

(a) that buildings thereafter constructed shall abut upon a sufficiency of open space whether exterior or interior;

(b) that the extent to which any site may thereafter be legally covered by buildings shall be limited to such proportion of the whole area of the site as may secure a sufficiency of light and air to the intended building as well as to buildings adjacent thereto.

2. That the President be asked to address Government accordingly with a request that the necessary amendments may receive very early consideration.

The Corporation by their Resolution No. 5862 of the same date referred the proposition for report to this Committee. In their report, dated the 15th September 1914, the Committee pointed out that Mr. Dunn had confined his attention to buildings to be constructed hereafter but that they had found it desirable to make recommendations covering both the existing and contemplated buildings, as it was at least as important to prevent things going from bad to worse in areas already built over as to secure the sanitary development of areas not yet built over. The Committee therefore recommended certain amendments in the Muicipal Act and the Building Bylaws. One of the recommendations was for the adoption of what is known as the 63½ deg rule which requires, roughly, that the open space between two houses which have rooms depending on that space for their lighting and ventilation shall be at least half as broad as the higher of the abutting houses is high so that the lowest rooms receive light at an angle of 2 to 1. They recommended that the rule should be applied not only in the case of new buildings but also in the case of old buildings whenever they were enlarged, reconstructed or subjected to substantial alterations which were not of the nature of necessary repairs.

Under their Resolution No. 4733, dated the 12th October 1914, the Corporation approved of all the recommendations of the Committee with the exception of the recommendation made for the application of the 63½ deg. rule to existing buildings, which was referred back to the Committee for reconsideration. A draft bye-law submitted by the Commissioner to the Corporation for the application of the 63½ deg. rule to new buildings was also referred to the Committee by Corporation Resolution No. 6305, dated the 15th January 1917. On the recommendation of the Committee this bye-law was approved by Corporation Resolution No. 2879, dated the 25th July 1918, subject to the modification that the bye-law should be applied to such buildings or parts of a building as are erected on land previously unbilt upon or on land, which, if previously built upon, has had erections on it of a temporary character only. The question of the application of 63½ deg. rule to existing buildigs was carefully considered by the Committee again, in consultation with the Commissioner and the Executive Engineer and the representatives of the Association of the Bombay Architects, Civil Engineers and Surveyors and after prolonged discussion the Committee were of opinion that the application of the 63½ deg. rule to existing buildings especially in the crowded parts of the City might result in hardship to owners of houses. They therefore recommended in their report, dated the 14th May 1918, the framing of a set of bye-laws for such buildings less stringent than the 63½ deg. rule. But this report was referred back to the Committee by Corporation Resolution No. 3098, dated the 5th August 1918, for reconsideration in the light of the discussion that had taken place in the Corporation on the question of adopting the bye-law for the application of 63½ deg. rule to sites previously unbuilt upon. The Committee have accordingly reconsidered this report and revised their recommendations wherever necessary.

As regards building sites other than those previously unbuilt upon the Committee are of opinion that they should be divided into two classes, viz., (1) those situated in very congested parts of the City where the value of land is very high, (2) those situated in other areas of the City; that to class (1) a standard of open space about buildings appreciably lower than that of the 63½ deg. rule should be applied and that to class (2) the 63½ deg. rule should be applied.

OPEN SPACES.

The lower standard of open spaces applicable to class (1) mentioned above should be based on the existing bye-law 41 with the 2 amendments indicated below:—

(i) *Interior Open Spaces (Chowks)*:—These should have minimum widths of double the amounts set out in Bye-Law No. 41 for the respective heights of buildings, *viz.*:—

Where height of building above the plinth does not exceed.	Minimum widths of interior open spaces.
22 feet	10 feet
33 ,,	12 ,,
44 ,,	14 ,,
55 ,,	16 ,,
66 ,,	18 ,,
rs height exceeds 66 feet	20 ,,

(ii) *Exterior Open Spaces*:—The Committee hadve ascertained that the Architects' Association, on whose recommendation the minimum widths prescribed by Bye-law No. 41 were originally adopted, all along intended that the distance between 2 houses of equal height should be double of the widths prescribed in this bye-law, each 44ft. house (*e.g.*) having 7ft. open space *in its own compound*. But where the owner of one of the houses decides to have no rooms ventilated from this space he is at liberty to build right up to his boundary, with the result that the intervening space between the two houses is only half of what the bye-laws intended it should be. The Committee think that in such cases the intervening spaces should be the same as those proposed for chowks above, provided that an open space 10ft. broad *within the plot on which a room is situated*, shall be considered sufficient if the following conditions are satisfied:—

(1) at least one-fourth of the whole site is kept open above the first floor level and (2) the building is not more than 44ft. high above plinth level where it abuts on open space and above the 44ft. level it is set-back 1ft. for every extra 2ft. height.

As regards rear open spaces the Committee adhere so far as class 1 is concerned to their recommendation made in their report of 14th May 1918, which was to the effect that such spaces should not be enforced at the expense of private parties. If a continuous open space at the rear of houses is considered desirable it should be acquired at public expense in somewhat the same way as set-backs in front of houses are acquired. This course will require an amendment of the Municipal Act. Even then it would not be, in the opinion of the Committee, desirable to enforce rear open spaces in the case of corner houses abutting on more than one street and they therefore recommend exemption of such houses. For the present the Committee are of opinion that no bye-law should be framed for enforcing rear open spaces in the scheduled area (class 1 of paragraph 3 above).

Additions to buildings.—In both classes 1 and 2 any addition to a building should be allowed if the said addition is such as would be permissible if the whole building were reconstructed from the plinth. This will admit of the old structure being retained as it is when an addition complying in itself with the latest bye-laws is proposed.

Houses built away from streets.—In both classes 1 and 2 the bye-laws should specifically prescribe that every house shall throughout its frontage abut on a permanently open space at least half as broad as the house is high, such space being an appurtenance of such house alone and of no other, and the said open space being inclusive of the 8 feet access as required by Bye-law No. 45. In order to ensure the provision and maintenance of sufficient open spaces about buildings to secure a free circulation of air and adequate ventilation it should be provided, in the case of every building which is intended to be used in whole or part as a dwelling house or houses and of every building not previously so used when the same is altered for the purpose of being so used, that the portion of every such building erected or raised, which is distant more than 80 feet from the street on which it abuts, shall abut on an open space at least half as broad as the building is high, such space being an appurtenance of such building alone and of no other; and such open space shall be provided with suitable and sufficient means of access to the satisfaction of the Municipal Commissioner.

The stage at which the new standards shall apply.—The new bye-laws applicable to any case whether it be in class (1) or (2) should be enforced in respect of all buildings "erected" in the sense of Section 337 of the Municipal Act, but not in respect of buildings, when subjected to minor alterations such as are referred to in Section 342 (b), (c) or (d) of the Act.

MR. COWASJI JEHANGIR'S MINUTE.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir has attached the following minute to the report:—

For reasons I have explained on more than one occasion in debates in the Corporation on this subject, I cannot agree with this report. I would like to see the Bye-laws the Committee desire to apply to class 1, applied to the whole City except to buildings built upon land previously unbui't upon.

MR. J. A. WADIA'S DISSENT.

Mr. Wadia has the following minute of dissent:—

I am sorry I cannot agree with some of the main conclusions of the Committee. It will be remembered that it was in 1901 that the late Mr. Harvey drew the attention of the Corporation to the dangerously insanitary state of the City; and he asked the Corporation immediately to reform our building bye-laws. The Corporation took the matter in hand in its usual dilatory manner with the result that a Committee of the Corporation with Mr. G. O. W. Dunn as its chairman made certain recommendations for the improvement of the bye-laws, which were accepted by the Corporation and came into force in 1910. It appears that Mr. Dunn did not sign the report and he was evidently not satisfied with what the Corporation had done as regards the bye-laws; so he moved on the 22nd January 1912 a proposition for the further amendment of the bye-laws. In 1914 the Committee appointed under Mr. Dunn's proposition reported that all new buildings should conform to the 63½ deg. rule, and all old buildings when they were rebuilt or extensively repaired should also conform to the same rule. This report was signed by the late Sir P. M. Mehta Sir Dinsha Wacha and a large majority of the Committee. At the request of the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla the matter was referred back by the Corporation to the Committee on the 12th October 1914, as regards the application of the 63½ deg. rule to old buildings when they are rebuilt. Sir Ibrahim has stoutly opposed the application of the 63½ deg. rule to old buildings and the matter has been dragging on since. And the Committee which with practical unanimity had agreed in 1914 to apply the 63½ deg. rule all round under Sir P. M. Mehta's able guidance has changed its opinion under Sir Ibrahim's guidance. And what are the grounds of the Committee for refusing the application of the 63½ deg. rule to existing buildings especially in the crowded part of the City which they have divided into No. 1 and No. 2? Let me quote from the report. "After prolonged discussion the Committee were of opinion that the application of the 63½ deg. rule to existing buildings, especially in the crowded parts of the City, might result in hardship to owners of houses. They therefore recommended in their report, dated the 14th May 1918, the framing of a set of bye-laws for such buildings less stringent than the 63½ deg. rule." What solicitude for the slum landlords and what heartlessness towards the occupants of houses in No. 1 localities! To understand the question clearly it should be remembered that in 1901, we had 34,792 buildings in Bombay. In 1918 we had 41,184 houses owned by about 16,000 landlords. The number of buildings newly erected, demolished and enlarged in 1917-18 was 1,234, 1,014 and 551 respectively. On an average during the last four years 1,250 new houses were built annually, 425 were undergoing repairs, and 108 old houses only were rebuilt from the foundations. These figures were produced before the Committee officially; so it comes to this, that out of about 41,000 houses in Bombay, it is for 108 houses which will be rebuilt from the foundation annually that we are going to divide the whole city into two parts and to perpetuate the slums in No. 1 for all time. I would therefore urge that these old houses, which are 108 per annum, when rebuilt from the foundation should be rebuilt under the 63½ deg. rule.

REAR OPEN SPACES.

As regards the rear open spaces, I also dissent from the views expressed by the Committee. It was proposed by our Executive that when a house was undergoing substantial repairs, the landlord should be compelled to keep open 10 feet of rear open space without compensation. The Committee would not hear of it. I urged on the Committee that compensation should be paid for such rear open spaces, if the owner suffered any pecuniary loss by depreciation of his property. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, who had newly joined the Committee said that he wanted time to consider this matter. At the next meeting, when I asked whether he had considered the matter I was told that the matter was closed and Mr. Cowasji was enthusiastically supported by Drs. Subkha and Dadachanji and the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta. The Committee urge that rear open spaces should be purchased and paid for, like set-backs. There is a great difference between the two cases. As regards set-backs you buy the land outright and use it in widening your road; in the case of rear open spaces 10 feet of the land is kept open for the benefit of the tenants and the City, but the land is in possession of the owner and he can use it as he likes except for building purposes. I will now conclude by quoting the Hon. Mr. P. R. Cadell as reported on the 14th April 1917. He said as follows:—"But I would venture to ask the members of the Corporation, whom I see before me, to remember that the present bye-laws do need improvement and until they are improved the health of the people cannot be ameliorated." I will quote our Health Officer at the Doctors' Conference, as reported by the press on the 23rd October 1918. He said:—"It is an ill-wind that blows nobody good and if the scourge has been the means of enlightening many of those honorary workers and others concerning the surroundings of the poor and the conditions under which they live and the defects in the sanitation of the City and how much we, who are striving to improve these conditions, appreciate their help and support in providing that *pressure of public opinion* without which no real improvement can ever be made, it will prove in the long run a blessing to the people and the City of Bombay." The Corporation claim to have nobly done their part of the work, and denounces the Improvement Trust for the slums of Bombay to-day. The late Mr. Harvey told the Corporation in 1901 what to do and we find in 1917 and 1918, the Hon'ble Mr. Cadell, our late Municipal Commissioner and Dr. Turner, our retiring Chief Health Officer, pathetically appealing to the public for pressure on the enlightened members of the Corporation.

Further comments from me on the present situation are, after the above quotations, superfluous.

MR. J. B. PETIT'S MINUTE.

I am sorry I am unable to sign the report. I am of opinion that the 63½ deg. rule should be applied to the whole City as old buildings are being repaired from the foundation or entirely rebuilt. Even then, the process will be so slow that it will take over a century to clear the City of its slums. But the Committee's report does not propose to go even so far.

I am also in favour of a uniform 10 feet rear-space, which should be insisted upon whenever substantial repairs are undertaken.

DR. J. J. CURSETJI'S MINUTE.

I do not agree with the differential recommendations of the report, because I do not believe in this higher and lower standard classes business. It unfairly differentiates between them in a way which will in the end tend to indirectly favour the fat landlords at the expense of the lean ones so to say. Let the rule be applied to all ill-ventilated and ill-lighted houses equally.

INTER-CASTE MARRIAGE BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Inter-caste Marriage Validity Bill introduced by the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel in the Imperial Legislative Council has evoked the opposition of the orthodox section among the Hindus since the very day of its publication. The cry of "Religion in danger" is exploited to justify the opposition, protest meetings are held everywhere, handbills full of invective are freely distributed and our orthodox brethren from all parts of India are leaving no stone unturned to join wholeheartedly in the chorus of condemnation. Sanity of judgment and healing counsels of moderation and thought which are the sheet-anchor of any activity seem to have been cast to the winds. Even the Shankeracharya, opposes Mr. Patel's bill tooth and nail. Progressive Indians, who are imbued with Western ideals, have hailed the introduction of this measure with delight and cannot but depreeate the opposition. Here I do not wish to discuss the features of Mr. Patel's bill in toto, as they have been discussed threadbare in the press and on the platform and I will dilate only on the important aspects of the bill in order to point out how unjustifiable is the opposition of the orthodox party. Mr. Patel's bill is a permissive measure and it does not infringe the liberty of any individual in contracting marriage according to his own wish. It will not "breed disintegration" as alleged by the Hon. Rai Bahadur B. D. Shukul, but on the contrary will lead to the accleration of the uplift of those communities, which are hopelessly divided and cannot find even sufficient brides or bridegrooms. It will tend to the fusion of castes and improve the social outlook of India. The preposterous arguments advanced against Mr. Patel's bill have been refuted by a learned writer in the November issue of the "Vedic Magazine" who proves, with the aid of Shastras, that in ancient times when India had reached the climax of her civilisation Anuloma as well as Pratiloma marriages were in vogue. The Shastras countenanced both sorts of marriages, and the children of a woman of a high caste married to a man of lower caste were accorded the same treatment as those of a man of higher caste married to a woman of low caste. India has retrograded in her social improvement to a lamentable extent and the attitude of our orthodox brethren makes impossible the social regeneration of the country which enlightened Indians have so much at heart. It behoves every true lover of his country to support Mr. Patel wholeheartedly in his endeavour notwithstanding the scattered thorns that lie in his path. He has moved in the right direction and future unborn generations will reap the harvest of his labour. Yours, etc.,

Bombay, March 8. M. R. S.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issues of 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue TREASURY BILLS for three, six, nine and twelve months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For three months' Bills **Rs. 98-12 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5·0633 per cent.

For six months' Bills **Rs. 97-6 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5·3915 per cent.

For nine months' Bills **Rs. 96 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5·5555 per cent.

For twelve months' Bills **Rs. 95 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.2631 per cent.

4. Bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

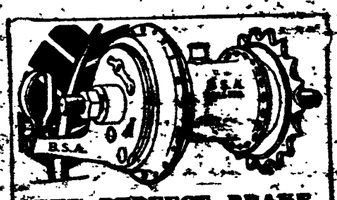
7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th per cent. on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognised broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week, and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles.....
or order to the payment of Rs.....at the Bank of Beng
Bombay out of the revenues of the Government of India on the.....
Madras
day of.....1919.



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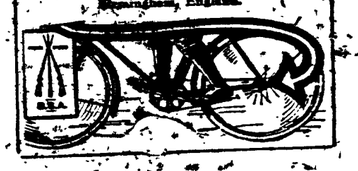

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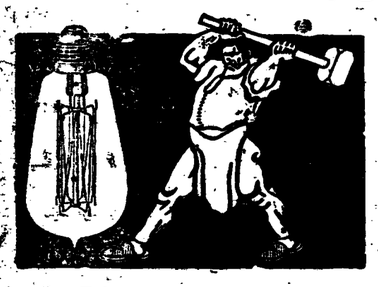

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THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 10th March 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports a very light shower. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is locally below normal. Both day and night temperatures are above the average, the excess in the latter ranging up to 13 deg. at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Agra. Day temperature is in moderate or considerable excess; night temperature is also considerably above the average in the western districts, but is only in slight excess in the east.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal in west Rajputana. Day temperature is above the average except in lower Sind; night temperature is slightly or moderately above normal except at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar, and Central India West.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity has decreased, but is still generally above the average. Day temperature remains in excess in Central India, West; night temperature is generally above the average.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are practically clear. Humidity is locally below normal in the south. Both day and night temperatures are generally above the average, the excess in the latter ranging from 9 deg. to 11 deg. at the western stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal at a few stations. Temperature is above the average in the northern half of the division throughout the 24 hours, the excess being considerable at night in the north-western districts.

General Remarks.—The disturbance in north-west India has disappeared and weather has been dry except for a few light showers in the extreme north of the Punjab. Temperature continues high to the north of the latitude of Bombay with the exception of Sind, Gujarat and Kathiawar. The air is drier than usual in the eastern half of the Peninsula.

Dry weather is likely to continue.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 9th March 1919:—

Except for a few falls in south Burma rain is only reported from Parachinar and rain or snow from most stations in Kashmir.

Chief amounts are:—Sonamarg one and a half inches, Gilgit one, and Dras and Parachinar a half.

Temperature continues high in northern India. Conditions are still disturbed in north-west India.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 10th March, 1919, was 30.155 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all anerold readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or anerold for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make if comparable with the observatory barometer readings given.

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REHATSEK SCHOLARSHIPS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The well-known professor and antiquarian—late professor Edward Rehatsek—has left with me Rs. 38,000 worth Government Promissory Notes—the interest of which is to be spent annually in awarding monetary prizes to students undergoing primary education. Last year I was able to distribute Rs. 1,225 among the following Institutions:—

	Rs.
Patriotic Institution	50
Rokde Free School	100
League of Mercy Nasik (through Mrs. Archur)	75
Weslyan Mission Schools (through Rev. Rahator)	50
The Bombay Institute for Deaf-Mutes (through Dr. De Monte)	50
Chikitsak Samuha Schools	50
Society for the Promotion of Education among the Masses (through Mr. Mahale)	100
Students' Literary and scientific, society's schools	100
Prabhu Seminary (through Mr. B. K. Dhurandhar)	50
Anjuman-i-Islam Schools	125
Indo-British Institution	100
Parsi Girls Schools Association (through Mr. R. P. Masani, M.A.)	75
Miss Milland school for the Blind	50
Young Men's Hindu Association Schools, (through Mr. B. B. Mantri)	50
Seva Sadan Poona	100
Madressa-i-Dakham, Bijapur,	100
Total	1,225

My thanks are due to the several gentlemen for their kind help and advice in the distribution of this sum.—Yours, etc.,

N. V. MANDLIK,
Executor, Rehatsek Estate.

Hermitage, Pedder Road.
Bombay, March, 6.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 9th March 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. and 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.:

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.920 Inch.
Temperature of Air	77.1 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73.8 "
Dew Point	71.1 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.817 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	1.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	83.8 "
Minimum do.	73.9 "
General directions of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE,NW,WNW.
Movement of Wind	196 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

		HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
Day of Week	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Mar.	h.	m.	ft. in.	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	10	m 5	8	24 7	10	m 11 59	18 0
Tues.	11	m 7	2a	25 8			
		m 6	42	24 1	11	m 1 38	20 8
		m 8	30	26 3		m 1 29a	18 0
Wed.	12	m 8	20	24 7	12	m 2 51	19 1
		m 9	24a	26 11		m 2 39a	17 10
Thur.	13	m 9	25	25 5	13	m 3 45	18 9
		m 10	7a	27 6		m 3 34a	17 6
Fri.	14	m 10	13	26 4	14	m 4 25	17 10
		m 10	42a	27 9		m 4 14a	17 8
Sat.	15	m 10	54	27 0	15	m 4 56	17 2
		m 11	14a	27 11		m 4 49a	17 1
Sun.	16	m 11	30	27 6	16	m 5 23	16 4
		m 11	43a	28 0		m 5 21a	17 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Mar.		Sunrise	Sunset
10	(Monday)	6h. 52m.	7h. 47m.
11	(Tuesday)	6h. 51m.	6h. 48m.
12	(Wednesday)	6h. 49m.	6h. 48m.
13	(Thursday)	6h. 49m.	6h. 48m.
14	(Friday)	6h. 48m.	6h. 48m.
15	(Saturday)	6h. 47m.	6h. 49m.
16	(Sunday)	6h. 46m.	6h. 49m.

Phases of the Moon:—

New Moon	=	2d. 4h.	41-4m.	p.m.
First Quarter	=	9d. 8h.	44 1m.	a.m.
Full Moon	=	16d. 9h.	11-1m.	p.m.
Last quarter	=	24d. 3h.	8-0m.	a.m.

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